

35i-1943

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

West Virginia

Hate Strikers

Ordered Back

MAR 20 1943
BULLETIN

WHEELING, W.Va. — Three hundred employees of the J. L. Stifel and Sons' calico factory, working on war contracts, went on strike Monday because a colored worker had been hired.

CANTON, Ohio. — An outlaw strike of white workers who objected to the presence of colored employees has practically halted war production at the Gambrinus Works of the Timken Roller Bearing Company. MAR 20 1943

Workers on two of the three shifts at the plant were involved in the walk-out on Monday.

Union Disapproves

Finas Reynolds, president of the CIO Steel Union local to which the plant's 1,200 workers belong, said the strike was not authorized and that he had urged the men to return to work under threat of expulsion from the union.

He blamed former officials of the Ironworkers' Organizing Committee, an independent group defeated last July in a collective-bargaining election.

The strike has been reported to the National War Labor Board.

Workers Walk Out

When Negro Is Hired

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEELING, W. Va., Mar. 25 — Nearly 300 white workers walked off their jobs at J. L. Stifel & Sons Calico works last week, delaying fulfillment of Army and Navy contracts, in protest to the hiring of John Kent, who had worked for

18 years in the home of the Stifel executive as butler and chauffeur.

Kent's boss shifted him from the home to the plant because of the Selective Service ruling that family heads with dependents would have to engage in some vital industry to feel assured of deferment on the basis of dependency, according to information.

"WILDCAT" EPISODE

A company spokesman said officials of the Textile Workers' Union, CIO, insisted that the walk-out was unauthorized by the union and, consequently, must be regarded as a "wildcat" proposition.

JUL Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hastie Returns To Howard U.

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
SEP 4 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2—The return of William H. Hastie to his duties as dean of the School of Law, has been announced by Howard university. Dean Hastie was granted leave of absence in 1941 to accept a position as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War from which he has recently resigned.

Although, fall registration does not occur until September 13, Dean Hastie said that "it seems probable that our entering evening class will include more than 20 new students, most of them persons of maturity with excellent academic background." He added that, in the light of the nationwide decrease in law school enrollment, it is quite possible that a substantial entering class this fall will make Howard one of the larger American law schools during the war period.

ADMITTED TO BAR AT 51—Augustus Simms, age 51, right, was included in a group of 81 new attorneys, six Negroes, admitted to the practice of law on June 7 by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Mr. Simms for more than 20 years has been an employee of the Esso Marketeers. He completed his education at New York University, where he received his A.B. and master's degree in law. His earlier education was received at Tuskegee and Kansas State Agricultural College.

He is shown receiving congratulations and two gifts—a War Bond and a brief case from F. W. Pierce, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Mr. Simms lives at 1800 Seventh avenue, Manhattan, with his wife, the former Miss Lucille Clemmons of Washington, D. C., whom he married in Flatonia, Texas. Both sons, Augustus Jr., age 23, and Harold C., are serving with the U. S. Army.

CHICAGO WOMEN LAWYERS WIN HISTORIC VICTORY



SOPHIA B. BOAZ

Prominent Chicago women lawyers, who have been admitted to membership in the National Association of Women Lawyers, which heretofore has denied membership to Negroes. This



EDITH SAMPSON

action was taken at last week's annual convention held here at the Knickerbocker hotel. There are 60 Negro women lawyers in America, 15 in Chicago. The women admitted to NAWL are active members of the Illinois Bar.



GEORGIA JONES ELLIS

Three Women Lawyers Admitted to NAWL

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—Almost simultaneous with entry of Judge James S. Watson, New York City municipal judge, to the American Bar association, the National Association of Women Lawyers admitted attorneys Edith Sampson, Clayton, Georgia Jones Ellis, and Sophia B. Boaz, all of Chicago.

Motion for acceptance of the Chicago women lawyers was made in Knickerbocker hotel in a session called to draft a new constitution and Attorney Bess Heptig, noted Chicago liberal, introduced a resolution

JUDGE WATSON GETS ABA MEMBERSHIP UNDER NEW RULES

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Judge James S. Watson, Justice of the Municipal Court of New York, last week became the first Negro to be admitted to the American Bar association under the liberalized rules adopted earlier last week at the 66th annual meeting of the association in Chicago.

Judge Watson's admission marked the close of a national cause celebre launched early last April, when General Sessions Judge Jonah J. Goldstein resigned from the association because of its refusal to admit to membership Hon. Francis Ellis Rivers, assistant district attorney of New York county, because of his race.

MANY PROMINENT LAWYERS RESIGNED

Publication of Judge Goldstein's resignation resulted in an avalanche of resignations by the bar's most distinguished figures. Among them were Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties union; Hon. Herman Hoffman, president, New York County Criminal Courts Bar association; William B. Herlands, commissioner, Department of Investigation, New York City, and a host of others.

The association's Board of Governors took no action on Mr. Rivers' application.

Joseph Welles Henderson, newly-elected president, who announced the action of the board, refused to give any explanation for the deferment of consideration of Mr. Rivers' application for membership.

RIVERS MAKES STATEMENT

Reached at the estate of a friend at Saratoga, N. Y., where the famed Negro prosecutor is resting after a year of homicide trials which made the headlines, Mr. Rivers told The Courier:

"It does not surprise me that my application for membership in the

before the body which provided for admission of qualified lawyers without regard to race or color. With Atty. Daphne Roberts, of Atlanta, Ga., newly elected president, presiding, the body voted unanimous passage of the resolution.

American Bar association has been pigeonholed . . . for future consideration."

"However, I wish to say—and this without reservation—that I will not join membership before the bar who resigned in protest against my inadmissibility to the association—because I happen to be a member of the colored race—are invited by the Board of Governors to withdraw their resignations . . . and are accepted to full membership.

"In the meantime, I hesitate to congratulate my good friend and learned colleague Judge Watson, on his acceptance because the national association does not exist which can confer higher distinction upon him than the high regard in which he is warmly held not only by the bar and the bench of the City of New York, but by his fellow citizens of the greatest city in the Western Hemisphere, regardless of race, color or creed."

Mr. Henderson said that Judge Watson and Mr. Rivers were the only two Negroes whose applications for membership were presented to the board and that the governors would not have another opportunity to consider the application of Mr. Rivers until its next meeting, expected about a year from now. He refused further explanation.

TO INVESTIGATE RIVERS' APPLICATION

Other board members, however, admitted that further investigation of his case had been decided upon before granting or denying him membership.

Under the new membership rules adopted by the association, four or more of the 16 members of the Board of Governors must vote against an application before it is rejected. Previously, only two negative votes kept an applicant from membership, a ruling which it has been widely charged made it possible for Southern members to bar Negroes.

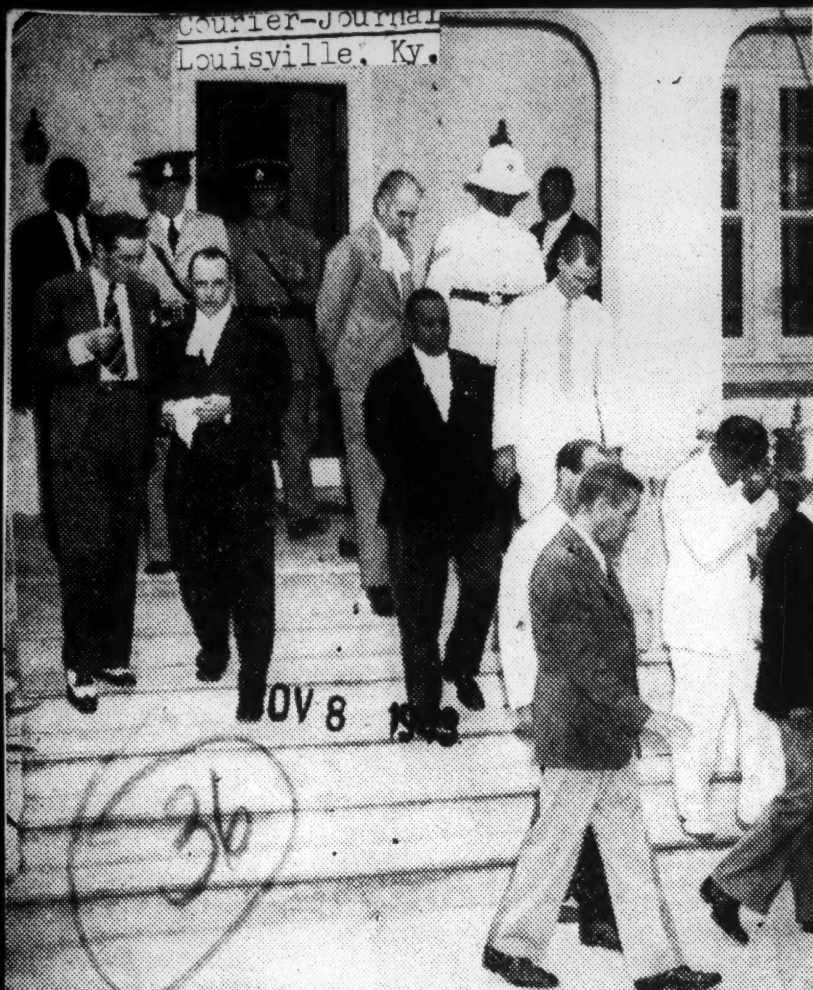
The board is composed of one representative from the 10 Federal judicial districts and six national officers of the association. Since two of the districts are in the

School."

It is planned to place a limited number of Negro judge advocates in designated service commands," Mr. McCloy wrote. "Selection of these officers will be made by the Advocate General from among qualified officers of other arms and if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps."

Accepted by War Department for Judge Advocate Service

Judge Watson was born in Jamaica, B.W.I., on May 9, 1882; came to New York in 1905, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1914. He was appointed special assistant corporation counsel of New York City in 1922, and was elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1930. He is a Democrat, and the first Negro judge to be elected to the bench in the city.



Acme Photo.

COURT OFFICIALS and jury visit the cottage in Nassau, Bahamas, where Count Alfred de Marigny claims he was the night of the murder of Sir Harry Oakes. Left to right, rear, Cpl. Cleophas Knowles; Lt. John Douglas; Commissioner of Police F. G. Lancaster; Attorney General Eric Hallinan, the prosecutor and a policeman. Left to right, front, de Marigny, who is accused of the murder of his wealthy father-in-law; Defense Counsel Godfrey Higgs; Assistant Prosecutor A. F. Adderley and jurymen.

Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION RELENTS

For the first time for more than thirty years, the American Bar Association has admitted a Negro lawyer to its membership, Judge James S. Watson of the New York Municipal Court. Prior to that time, several Negro lawyers had held membership.

The last known Negro lawyer to be admitted, prior to Judge Watson, was William H. Lewis of Boston, who at the time was an assistant United States attorney general. A stormy session followed the presentation of his name at which time it was agreed to admit Mr. Lewis, but with the general understanding that this would be the last.

But times have changed. Many of the old dyed-in-the-wool prejudiced heads of the association have passed on to be replaced by a younger and more liberal group whose philosophy

runs along an entirely different line; who know that it is ridiculous that lawyers should set the example of excluding people from participating in the fine things our country offers, simply because they happen to be black.

The elimination of this color bar is a great victory for those forward looking men and sets a splendid example for others to follow.

This is substantial progress.

Los Angeles Lawyers Urge End to Racism

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild urged labor unions and management of West Coast war plants to work together and end discrimination against colored workers.

In a statement presented to the FEPC, which conducted hearings here last week, Carey McWilliams, chairman of the guild and author of the book, "Brothers Under the Skin," said:

"The trade unions are the bulwark of democracy. When democratically conducted, they have protected the living standards and well-being of American workers. They hold the greatest promise on the future security and well-being of the American people.

Discrimination an Anomaly

"But discrimination by trade unions against its members and workers is an anomaly. It is anti-democratic. It weakens not only the trade union, but imperils as well the fundamental national democracy. Baltimore, Md.

It impedes the war effort and it must therefore be eliminated. Nine international unions have provided for the formation of auxiliary unions for colored workers.

"One is the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, which on September 11, 1941, adopted a by-law for the establishment of auxiliary unions. The local in this area is Lodge No. 92, the auxiliary is A 35.

"The provisions of the rituals for auxiliaries and the supervising lodge constitute jim crow against members of the auxiliary.

Cites Death Benefits

"For example, the death benefits in an auxiliary are one-half those for members of a lodge; the auxiliary is without direct representation in the shop;

"The supervising lodge has autocratic control over the auxiliary, and the duties of the officers of the auxiliary are subject to the supervision and direction of the supervising lodge.

"In addition, colored workers in the shipyards have not been advanced and upgraded as their seniority and ability warrant. Discriminatory practices tend to reduce the number of colored employees and prevent their hiring as skilled workers.

Urged to "Clean House"

"The Lawyers' Guild is hopeful that the unions involved will in traditional trade union manners 'clean up their own house,' particularly when the full import of their present practices is called to their attention.

"The guild is hopeful that both employers and unions will cooperate with the President's committee in eliminating all discrimination in employment."

Admitted To

Pratt Law By Highest Court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court November 8.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.



ATTORNEY A. D. SHORES

His legal ascension was put down here in judicial circles as a big step forward in view of the fact that of the more than 400 practicing lawyers in Birmingham less than a dozen are eligible to practice before America's highest tribunal.

Interviewed here Mr. Shores said the achievement "was a great thrill and the ambition of a lifetime realized."

He observed while in Washington the arguments heard by the Supreme Bench on the Texas White Primary Case which Mr. Shores said he expected "to make history."

Wins His Cases

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.



ALFRED F. ADDERLEY, assistant prosecutor for the crown in the murder trial of Alfred de Marigny at Nassau, Bahamas. He has never lost a murder case. This is the third time that he has appeared for the Crown but he prefers to represent the defense. He was graduated with honors from Cambridge University in 1915 and has two sons now studying law in his office. Marigny, accused of killing his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, sat in the prisoner's box cleaning his nails with a toothpick, while the prosecution attempted to prove that a fingerprint, found near the murder scene, was his.

ALFRED F. ADDERLEY, assistant prosecutor for the crown in the murder trial of Alfred de Marigny at Nassau, Bahamas. He has never lost a murder case. This is the third time that he has appeared for the Crown but he prefers to represent the defense. He was graduated with honors from Cambridge University in 1915 and has two sons now studying law in his office. Marigny, accused of killing his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, sat in the prisoner's box cleaning his nails with a toothpick, while the prosecution attempted to prove that a fingerprint, found near the murder scene, was his.

Hall Becomes Solicitor General's Aide

This week another Negro was sworn into a responsible position. Reference is made to the swearing in of Thomas C. Hall of New York City as assistant attorney to the office of Solicitor General Vincent M. Miles.

Mr. Hall has been a member of the New York Bar for several years. His appointment fills the vacancy left by the late Attorney Ralph E. Mizelle.

Mr. Hall is a native of Florida and was formerly a clerk in the main Post Office in New York City. Experience gained in this position fits him for his present position. He is a graduate of New York University with an LL.B. degree from that institution.

The Attorney's father is the first postmaster in South Jacksonville, Florida. Chicago Tribune Chicago, Illinois BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTS NEGRO JUDGE A MEMBER The American Bar association admitted to the bar in 1914 and is a

House Guest Who Discovered Sir Harry's Body Denies Leaving Estate On Night of Murder

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Contradicts Statement Of Policeman

Nassau, Bahamas, Oct. 19 (AP)—Harold George Christie, the house guest who discovered aged Sir Harry Oakes' burned and beaten body last July, swore today he knew nothing of the murder until he went to awaken the gold mining tycoon for breakfast.

He denied that he left the Oakes estate, Westbourne, during the night.

Handsome Alfred de Marigny, Sir Harry's son-in-law who is on trial for the murder, smiled and nodded his head occasionally as Chief Defense Counsel Godfrey Higgs subjected the witness to a stern cross-examination.

Says He Knew Nothing.

"You knew nothing of events until you entered Sir Harry's room and found his body?" Higgs inquired.

"I knew nothing," came back Christie in a clear, calm voice.

The real estate dealer, who described Sir Harry as "one of my closest friends," was just as emphatic in his reply to a suggestion that he might have left the estate during the night. Higgs referred to a statement by Capt. Edward Sears of the Nassau police, revealed for the first time by Prosecutor A. F. Adderley yesterday, that he had seen a man he took to be Christie in a station wagon away from Westbourne during the fatal night.

"I did not leave Westbourne anytime that night," Christie declared.

"What would you say if Captain Sears said he saw you out that night?"

"I would say he was very seriously mistaken and should be more careful of his observations."

The first climax of the trial came during the cross-examination, and the jammed courtroom was tense, because Adderley had stressed Sears' statement, which was made to the prosecution during the investigation. Anticipating an attack on Christie's testimony as a result, Adderley had put the point before the jury.

"It will be a question of Christie's honor," Adderley had said, "and in no way will impeach the evidence of the Crown against the accused."

During Christie's lengthy trial, jurors turned their eyes occasionally to watch the poker-faced de Marigny, who propped his feet



ALFRED F. ADDERLEY
Prosecutor presents case



HAROLD G. CHRISTIE
Tells of finding body

—removed from Oakes' chamber by another bedroom and a bath.

Soon asleep, Christie added, he was awakened twice, once by mosquitoes and again by a severe thunderstorm. He did not tell of hearing any unusual noises during the night from Sir Harry's room.

Went to Call Him.

Christie said he awakened again after the sun was up and went out on a balcony where he and Sir Harry usually had breakfast together. Not finding his friend, he went to his door to call him.

"I called 'Hi, Harry,'" Christie said. "There was no answer and I entered the room. Then I saw that the mosquito bar had been burned, and I rushed to the bed. I lifted Harry's head."

"I was greatly shocked. It is hard to describe the feeling."

Under questioning, Christie said he did not recall whether he had left the house to summon help. "It is possible," he replied, "but if I did I don't remember it."

Prosecutor In Oakes Case Is World-Famed Attorney

NASSAU, Bahamas — (ANP) — Reports reaching here inform that Negro Americans were pleasantly surprised and markedly interested to learn that the chief prosecutor in the famous Oakes murder trial, commanding the attention of the entire civilized world is a Negro, Alfred Francis Adderley.

His opening speech to the blue blood jury weighing evidence for and against the dashing Alfred de Marigny accused of murdering his multi-millionaire father-in-law last July 8, has won the highest praise from professional brothers and laymen alike as one of the most masterful ever recorded in the history of the bar.

While Negro Americans and most of the white world are unfamiliar with the barrister, he is to native Bahamians and Atty. Gen. Eric Halliman, who retained his services, a brilliant lawyer,

DeMarigny Case Prosecutor



An important figure in the DeMarigny trial, now in progress in the Nassau, Bahamas Supreme Court, the Honorable A. F. Adderley, is assistant prosecutor for the Crown. Testimony introduced last week centered about the defense counsel's attempts to discredit a principal clue produced by the Crown—a fingerprint found at the scene of the crime.

With flowing oratory, a quick brain, and accredited with many sensational legal victories, Adderley first attracted international focus when he "broke" the Forrester kidnaping case in 1938.

WON FORRESTER KIDNAPING CASE

Forrester, a Philadelphia lawyer, attempted to abduct his two children who were here with his divorced wife, a Delaware DuPont, but the effort was foiled and his prosecution followed.

The stellar performance of Adderley in uncovering evidence and securing the conviction of Forrester won him many offers from several foreign countries for practice, including one from an American firm at Chicago, but Adderley decided in favor of his native land.

Adderley, the son of the late Wilfred Adderley, a wealthy merchant, and exporter who for 35 years served as a member of the house of assembly, and the grand

nephew of the late William Adderley, who represented the southern district of the Bahamas including Nassau in the same legislature, was born here 46 years ago. He was graduated from Cambridge university and admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple at London May 14, 1919.

Adderley's rise in the profession in the islands has been rapid. He, like his forebears, won election to the assembly in 1923 and held the post until 1938 when the king elevated him to the legislative council. He still holds this governmental position.

WORKED AS SHIPPING CLERK IN NEW YORK

Once during his career he visited America and worked as a shipping clerk in New York during a financial crisis in his family while still a law student. He earned enough money to complete his education, and lay the basis for the family recouping its former affluence.

British natives and especially fellow legal minds, know Barrister Adderley as a brilliant lawyer, gifted with flowing oratory. He has been accredited with many sensational victories at the bar.

Negro Lawyer Prosecutor In Bahamas Murder Case

Adderley is married to the former Miss Ethel Lunn, a member of an old Nassau family. Mrs. Adderley is closely associated with the duchess of Windsor in Red Cross work and the health clinics she has established for Negro children. They have two sons.

Adderley opened the trial on Monday, Oct. 18, by outlining the evidence against De Marigny, who is accused of murdering his father-in-law, and then setting fire to his bed. Adderley told of the ill-feeling that existed between Sir Harry and the husband of his daughter, Nancy.

Adderly gained international fame a few years ago in Forrester Scott kidnapping case. He has long been considered the outstanding criminal lawyer in the islands and one of the most distinguished in the British empire.

The prosecutor's father, Wilfred Adderly, a wealthy merchant and exporter, served 35 years in the house of assembly and was first Negro to be decorated by the king for public service.

Oakes' Prosecutor Brilliant Lawyer

Atlanta, Georgia (The Middle Temple at London May NASSAU, Bahamas—(ANP)—Re-14, 1919

ports reaching here, inform that American Negroes were pleasantly surprised and markedly interested to learn that the chief prosecutor in the famous Oakes murder trial, commanding the attention of the entire civilized world is a Negro, Alfred Francis Adderley.

His opening speech to the blue blood jury weighing evidence for and against the dashing Alfred De Marigny accused of murdering his multimillionaire father-in-law last July 8, has won the highest praise from professional brothers and laymen alike as one of the most masterful ever recorded in the history of the bar.

BRILLIANT LAWYER

While Negro Americans and most of the white world are unfamiliar with the youthful barrister, he is to native Bahamians and Atty. Gen. E. Halliman, who retained his services, a brilliant lawyer, gifted with flowing oratory, a quick brain, and accredited with many sensational legal victories. Adderley first attracted international focus when he "broke" the Forrester kidnapping case in 1933.

Forrester, a Philadelphia lawyer attempted to abduct his two children who were with his divorced wife, a Delaware DuPont, but the effort was foiled and his prosecution followed. The stellar performance of Adderley in uncovering evidence and securing the conviction of Forrester won him many offers from several foreign countries for practice, including one from an American firm at Chicago, but Adderley decided in favor of his native land.

Adderley, the son of the late Wilfred Adderley, a wealthy merchant and exporter who for years served as a member of the house of assembly, and the grandnephew of the late William Adderley, who represented the southern district of the Bahamas including Nassau in the same legislature, was born here 46 years ago. He was graduated from Cambridge University and admitted to the bar of

best brain in the State Legislature, is one of the newly-admitted members. The others were: Wilbur C. Douglass, Joseph W. Givens, Theron B. Hamilton, Oliver L. Johnson, Richard F. Jones, William Wendell Stanton, and Thomas E. Barton.

The action has been greeted by both white and Negro organizations as a belated stride forward in applying the principles of democracy.

Color Ban Lifted In Two Bar Associations

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Judge James S. Watson of New York City's Municipal Court was elected a member

of the American Bar Association

at the closing session Thursday of the association's 66th annual meeting held at Drake hotel. More than 1,400 lawyers attended the convention.

Announcement of the favorable action on Judge Watson's application was made by the board of governors, which at the same time denied the application of Atty. Francis S. Rivers, assistant district attorney of New York.

The board of governors made no statement as to why membership had been denied Rivers and members refused to comment on the board's action. Watson was admitted to the Bar in 1914 and is a member of the New York County Lawyers' society. It was stated that his sponsor was Lt. Col. Charles Poletti, former governor of New York. Rivers' sponsor was not announced.

Amends By-Laws

At an earlier session, the association had amended its by-laws to require four, instead of two adverse votes, to deny membership to an applicant. Also, by resolution, the group had decreed that neither "race, creed or color," should be a determining factor in selecting members.

The Rivers and Watson applications were the only ones received from Negro lawyers, stated Joseph Welles Henderson of Philadelphia, newly elected president.

Rivers' application for membership was said to be responsible for the two actions against racial discrimination taken by the association.

When no action on his application was taken by the association's New York membership committee, the Association of the Bar of New York appointed a special committee headed by Samuel Seabury to determine whether race discrimination existed. The Seabury com-

mittee has not yet submitted its report.

Women Get Memberships

The women lawyers, however, overshadowed the men in memberships gained in the organization limited to members of the fairer sex.

At the 44th annual meeting of the National Association of Women Lawyers, held at the Knickerbocker hotel, where the matter of drafting a new constitution was being considered, one of the delegates, Atty. Bess Heptig of Chicago, a widely known liberal, submitted the historic resolution.

Atty. Heptig recommended that all women lawyers who are qualified and in good standing with the

bar associations of their states, should be admitted to membership in N.A.W.L., without regard to race, creed or color.

Georgian Presides

Presiding at the session was Atty. Daphne Roberts, Atlanta, Ga., the newly elected president of the association. The motion was approved by the entire body and the three colored women lawyers were promptly welcomed as members.

They are Atty. Georgia Jones Ellis, Edith Sampson and Sophia B. Boaz.

Because the N.A.W.L. sends one delegate to the American Bar Association's house of delegates, the colored women lawyers are technically represented in the American Bar Association, which heretofore has closed its membership rolls to

Negro lawyers. The three women were the only ones received from Negro lawyers, stated Joseph Welles Henderson of Philadelphia, newly elected president.

Rivers' application for membership was said to be responsible for the two actions against racial discrimination taken by the association.

Atty. Sophia B. Boaz is a graduate of Fisk university; a former Roosevelt Fellow at the University of Chicago; an assistant probation officer here for 10 years; a former assistant manager, Illinois State Employment Service; secretary of the Fisk Alumni Association and a practicing attorney here for more

than five years.

Atty. Edith Sampson is a graduate of John Marshall Law school and did graduate work at Loyola university, receiving there the degree of master of laws. She has been a probation officer of the juvenile court, and worked for several years with Judge Bickel. She is vice president of the National Council of Negro Women, active in both civic and club circles, and a prominent member of the Illinois bar.

Hutchins' Liberal View

President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago last week told delegates to the American Bar association that "one may be permitted to doubt whether America is in any sense prepared for world democracy" when it permits glaring discrepancies to exist at home.

"Though we are the most democratic of nations," he declared, "we have yet to get rid of certain beams in our own eyes that must distort our view of democracy on a world scale."

"The division between those who work and those who won and do not work, the poll tax, racial discrimination, government by pressure groups rather than the rule of all for the good of all—these things must go far to start any commitment on our part to a world society in which they must disappear," continued the noted educator.

Other nations must be persuaded, and not forced to become democratic," added Dr. Hutchins.

Lula Morgan Howard

And Scotti R. Mayo New York, N. Y. Admitted To Mo. Bar New York Age

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri. Official announcement has just been made by the Missouri State Board of Legal Examiners, two additional graduates of the Lincoln University School of Law have successfully passed the Missouri bar. These successful candidates are Mrs. Lula Morgan Howard and Scotti R. Mayo.

Although the Law School was opened just four years ago, it has had ten graduates, and eight persons who received all of their legal training in that school have already successfully passed the Missouri bar. Those who had previously passed the bar are the following: Misses Margaret B. Bush and Dorothy L. Freeman, Messrs. Charles H. Blagburn, Richard E. Burns, John W. Harvey and Aginaldo A. Lenoir.

Mrs. Howard, a native of Ohio, is married and lives with her husband in St. Louis.

Richard R. Horner, who held the post for several years before his death early last summer, was a number of local attorneys mentioned for the office before Mr. Howard's appointment was announced.

WASHINGTON. The appointment of Andrew H. Howard, local attorney, as assistant to the District Attorney was announced by District Attorney Edward J. Curran on Monday.

Mr. Howard is a nephew of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi.

Assistant D.A.

Howard Named

Mr. Mayo is a native of Washington, D. C. He is the son of Dr.

2 Philly Lawyers May Quit the ABA

PHILADELPHIA

Plans to resign from the American Bar Association because of its policy of racial discrimination were revealed by two outstanding attorneys during a meeting of the Philadelphia Bar Association in City Hall Tuesday.

The disclosures were made by Charles Rivese and Abraham Caesar, white patent lawyers, following a heated discussion on a resolution flaying the American Bar Association's discriminatory policy. They pointed out that as members of the bar, they were pledged to uphold the Constitution and did not condone racial prejudices.

Georgia High Court to Pass on Lawyer

ATLANTA, Ga. — (ANP) —

The Georgia Supreme Court will decide whether the State Board of Bar Examiners was prejudiced in denying George E. Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the State.

Ross, a graduate of the University of Chicago Law School, claims he was denied a report on the grades he made after taking the examination. He said that former Gov. John M. Slatton, chairman of the board, told him that examination papers were destroyed "in accordance with the 40-year old Georgia custom."

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia Another Barrier Is About To Fall

PROMPTED by representations from investigating committees representing the New York City Bar, and threatened with resignations, the governing body of the American Bar Association has at last decided to clean house, so to speak.

In other words, the association has said, in effect, that the rules and practices of the organization that have heretofore tended to bar qualified Negro lawyers from membership should be removed, and has taken steps toward that end.

The impasse with which the bar association now contends arose over

its reported refusal to admit Francis E. Rivers, Harvard and Yale-trained Assistant District Attorney of New York County, to membership. Mr. Rivers received a bachelor of arts degree from Yale University in 1915, attended the Harvard Law School in 1915-16, and was awarded the degree of bachelor of laws by Columbia University in 1922.

Just what will be the outcome of measures already taken to eliminate the color bar in the association will not be known until the A. B. A. holds its annual meeting in Chicago August 23-26. It is to be presumed, however, that the body will act favorably upon certain proposals of its board of governors decided upon at a special meeting in Chicago called last month by George Maurice Morris, of Washington, president of the association.

It is understood that the board had under consideration a suggestion for amending the by-laws which require a majority vote of its sixteen members for rejection of an applicant, instead of the present provision requiring only two negative votes. Another proposal under consideration was that application blanks no longer require that an applicant set forth his racial origin.

As presently constituted the board of governors of the A. B. A. comprises five ex-officio members and ten others, one from each of the ten United States circuits. Two of these circuits include Southern states where the so-called Negro problem looms as all-important. As only two negative votes have heretofore been necessary to bar Negro lawyers from membership it is not difficult to understand how this circumstance presented an effective barrier against them.

But whatever the cause of the barrier, the knowledge that the American Bar Association is taking steps to remove it is both significant and heartening, and augurs well for its future usefulness.

Lawyers Offer to Aid Harlem Victims

By Harry Raymond

As cases of Negro youths, caught in the police dragnet during last June's disorders, began streaming through the courts yesterday a committee of attorneys of the National Lawyers Guild and the Harlem Lawyers Association offered their services to safeguard the rights of the defendants.

The committee, headed by Martin Popper, national executive secretary of the Guild, conferred with them.

Chief Magistrate Henry Curran on Edward Thompson, a 17-year-old boy, who said he had "no folks," would advise judges presiding in trial on Monday on a larceny charge.

Meanwhile, James Riley, a Negro arrested during the Harlem curfew and charged with carrying a weapon, was dismissed in Special Sessions Court by Justices Frederick Hackenberg, George DeLuca and Alfred Hofmann.

The judges threw the case out without hearing any defense witnesses after it was brought out in the arresting officer's testimony that the "weapon" was an ordinary pen knife.

'NO DESERTER'

The three Special Sessions justices also dismissed a petty larceny case against George Lee, a 22-year-old Negro who had been recently inducted into the Marine Corps.

Lee was charged with being in possession of several cans of sardines which police said were taken from a Lenox Ave. store.

The case against Lee, who was still in civilian clothes, was dismissed after Marine Staff Sergeant Joseph Mullane, a white soldier, addressed the court and urged that the charges be dropped.

"We would like to have Lee in the Marines," said Sergeant Mullane, "because he is a perfect physical specimen. He is no deserter."

Mullane explained, however, that Lee may be disciplined by a deck court marshal when he reports for duty.

Downstairs in Magistrates Court, Judge Edgar Bromberger referred most cases of youthful Negro defendants to the probation department. In most cases the youths had been arrested carrying goods they had picked up on Harlem streets during the disorders.

Where the youths had no law-

yers—and many of them appeared without counsel—Judge Bromberger appointed a lawyer to represent them.

Attorneys who attended the conference with Chief Magistrate Curran and offered their services as public defenders were, besides Mr. Popper, Arthur A. Madison, president of the Harlem Lawyers Association; Paul O'Dwyer, chairman of the civil liberties committee of the N. Y. Chapter of the Lawyers Guild; Donald Crichton, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Samuel Rosenwein, executive secretary of the N. Y. Lawyers Guild.

Judge Curran was told by the group that they offered their services as a "public service" with the feeling it was the duty of lawyers to make their talents available to the courts and defendants in emergency situations.

Negro lawyers, whose briefs and brilliant arguments lay at the foundation of these decisions, are the handi-works of the members of the Harlem Lawyers Association.

The public today extols Negro lawyers as the trail blazers of genuine democracy in our country. One of the greatest Negro lawyers today is Alexander Face Alexander of Philadelphia of whom it has been said that he has given the State of Pennsylvania more law than any other lawyer in that commonwealth.

We praise the justices and judges—Black, Parker, Way, and others—for their decisions in the various school cases; we forget Charles Houston, an Andrew Ransom, and Thurgood

Lawyers are lawmakers and our trail blazers of genuine democracy in our country. One of the greatest Negro lawyers today is Alexander Face Alexander of Philadelphia of whom it has been said that he has given the State of Pennsylvania more law than any other lawyer in that commonwealth.

We praise the justices and judges—Black, Parker, Way, and others—for their decisions in the various school cases; we forget Charles Houston, an Andrew Ransom, and Thurgood

The lawyer, then, is a professional, unlike the doctor, who finds his services unwanted by thousands of people.

Decisions favoring Negroes have come so fast that, strange to say, they have found many members of the race unwilling to accept the very benefits conferred by the courts. Through-out the South many school principals boldly de-work the teachers, the members of the John Marshall, the chief justice, blazers of the con-our country. One of the greatest Negro lawyers today is Alexander Face Alexander of Philadelphia of whom it has been said that he has given the State of Pennsylvania more law than any other lawyer in that commonwealth.

DR. JACKSON graduate and professional training.

Decisions favoring Negroes have come so fast that, strange to say, they have found many members of the race unwilling to accept the very benefits conferred by the courts. Through-out the South many school principals boldly de-work the teachers, the members of the John Marshall, the chief justice, blazers of the con-our country. One of the greatest Negro lawyers today is Alexander Face Alexander of Philadelphia of whom it has been said that he has given the State of Pennsylvania more law than any other lawyer in that commonwealth.

The lawyers in the New- port News case of the three principals and three teachers against the school board may likewise hand down a new law which in the future will give

Rights And Duties In A Democracy

Norfolk, Virginia
BY LUTHER F. JACKSON
The New Negro Lawyer

Great satisfaction has come to all liberal American citizens in recent years over the victories of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the teachers' demand for equal salaries in the courts.

Case after case has been won involving the rights of NAACP, the organization which for his expounding of the civil liberties committee of the N. Y. Chapter of the Lawyers Guild; Donald Crichton, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Samuel Rosenwein, executive secretary of the N. Y. Lawyers Guild.

The lawyer, then, is a professional, unlike the doctor, who finds his services unwanted by thousands of people.

Decisions favoring Negroes have come so fast that, strange to say, they have found many members of the race unwilling to accept the very benefits conferred by the courts. Through-out the South many school principals boldly de-work the teachers, the members of the John Marshall, the chief justice, blazers of the con-our country. One of the greatest Negro lawyers today is Alexander Face Alexander of Philadelphia of whom it has been said that he has given the State of Pennsylvania more law than any other lawyer in that commonwealth.

all Virginia school teachers relief against the arbitrary action of school boards in dismissing them.

KNOWLEDGE OF CONSTITUTION

Lawyers achieve fame in proportion of their knowledge of the United States Constitution, which means a knowledge of all the thousands of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court and other federal courts since 1789, of all the decisions rendered by the state courts, of the decisions of state judges long before 1789 and so on. They must even be able to hark back to Glanvil, Bracton, and Blackstone in medieval England.

In particular cases, then, the lawyer must be a walking encyclopedia. Aside from this knowledge of the constitution, lawyers must be members for practice in the highest courts and feel at home in presenting arguments to these bodies.

Of course very few lawyers in our country measure up to these high standards. The average lawyer and some judges are frightened at the very mentioning of "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws" as guaranteed by the first section of the 14th amendment of the constitution. Happily the Negro race has finally produced a small group of lawyers who meet these standards. So skillful are these

had successfully passed the Illinois state bar examination and that his application bore the endorsement of Isaac S. Peebles Jr., Benjamin E. Pierce, Jr., and Richard Reid, all widely known white Augusta

The case is being closely watched by Negro Georgians, who had repeatedly heard that no Negroes were being permitted to pass the Georgia bar, no matter what their qualifications. The truth of this rumor has been borne out several times when Negro graduates of Harvard, Amherst, and the University of Pennsylvania have been turned down.

The decision of the American Bar Association to come from the sensational Angelo Herndon trial of several years ago when two Negro lawyers, Ben Davis, Jr., and John Geer, appeared for the defense. Davis, the son of the former Republican national committeeman, is one of the last Negro men to pass the Georgia bar. One Negro woman, Rachel Pruden Walden, who obtained her knowledge of law as secretary to Atty. A. T. Walden, was admitted to the Georgia bar this year.

Of course very few lawyers in our country measure up to these high standards. The average lawyer and some judges are frightened at the very mentioning of "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws" as guaranteed by the first section of the 14th amendment of the constitution. Happily the Negro race has finally produced a small group of lawyers who meet these standards. So skillful are these

EASTERN BAR GROUP DROPS COLOR LINES

Demands That American Bar Association Do Likewise

NEW YORK — When the Federal Bar Association, of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, opened its membership to colored lawyers at a meeting last Tuesday in U.S. District Courthouse, it also demanded that the American Bar Association (national body) follow its commendable lead.

A resolution adopted by the Federal members called upon the ABA to cease "the undemocratic attitude and established policy where it discriminates in the admission to its membership of Negro attorneys, although such proposed members are in good standing in the state bar and duly qualified for membership."

The Federal Bar Association statement also said that "such unfounded prejudice and discrimination tends to give aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy," was contrary to the constitution and by-laws of ABA.

The tri-state body also proposed new laws prohibiting the exclusion of a person from jury service "by reason of geographical, vocational, racial, religious, political, economic or social status."

Disbarment Fails Against Dobbins

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Proceedings to disbar Nathan A. Dobbins from the practice of law in the District of Columbia were dismissed on July 1, by three judges in the District Court.

Mr. Dobbins was outwardly moved by the favorable verdict. He was filled with joy and went around shaking hands with persons in the court room.

His attorneys, George E. C. Hayes and James A. Cobb, raised a point that the systematic exclusion of colored lawyers from the bar grievance committee was a denial of due process of law and the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Constitution.

Among the irregularities charged by the committee were the activities of Dobbins in certain accident cases involving the Capital Transit Company and questions surrounding two of the three marriages the defendant had contracted.

The committee charged Dobbins sought accident cases, which he claimed reached him through his reputation as a lawyer.

Fight Jim Crow Setup In Local Bar Association

Following close on the news

last Monday that the Federal Bar Association of New York had opened its membership to Negro attorneys, came the report that a "test case" on the racial issue may be made here soon, with the Chicago Bar Association as "principal witness."

The eastern association, with members in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, also condemned the "undemocratic attitude and policy" of the American Bar Association for denying membership to Negro attorneys.

Several local attorneys, according to Atty. Charles Liebman, secretary of the membership committee, are reported to be considering their resignations if the application of the colored lawyers are rejected by the membership committee.

Named Trial Lawyer For Dep't Of Justice BAR GROUP 'OPENS DOOR'

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Attorney General Francis Biddle announced the appointment of Martin A. Martin of Danville, Va., as an associate attorney in the trial section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

Mr. Martin is the first Negro Attorney to be assigned to this branch of the Department.

Mr. Martin is 33 years old, a native of Pittsylvania County, Va., and a graduate of Howard and Ohio State Universities. He graduated from the Howard Law School in 1938 and the same year was admitted to the Virginia bar.

As president of the Danville (Va.) branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he served as associate attorney in the appeal of Odel Waller case of the Supreme Court. At the time of his appointment to the Department of Justice, Mr. Martin was attorney for the Danville Savings Bank, the oldest Negro banking institution in Virginia, and for the Negro Building and Loan Association in that city.

Secretary of the Chicago Bar Association's civil rights committee, will file applications for membership in CBA.

They are: Earl Dickerson, former alderman, and a member of the President's FEP committee; Archibald J. Carey, Euclid Taylor and W. Sylvester White, assistant U.S. district attorney.

It was stated that the Chicago Bar Association recently refused to amend its by-laws and insert a proviso calling for equal rights for Negroes.

Many of the liberal white members of the organization are reported as declaring they will tender their resignations if the application of the colored lawyers are rejected by the membership committee.

NEW YORK, July 15 — Following a special meeting of its Board of Governors in Chicago last Friday and Saturday, the American Bar Association has virtually decided to drop its "unwritten" color bar and which hitherto has prevented Negro attorneys from gaining membership, it was learned here today. Forced to act by vigorous representations from investigating committees representing local bar associations, and some of the nation's most distinguished members of the profession, the ABA is understood to be preparing changes in its by-laws and membership procedure which will eliminate discrimination because of race. The changes will be submitted to its annual meeting in Chicago on August 23 to August 26.

TO CHANGE BY-LAWS

Two specific actions now anticipated will be, elimination of "racial origin" from application blanks and a blanket resolution that no applicant may be rejected from membership because of his race. Another proposal being considered is a change in the by-laws requiring a majority of the 16 governors for rejection of a membership application, instead of the present provision requiring only two negative votes.

The latter clause made it possible for the two governors representing the two Southern U. S. circuits to eliminate Negro applicants from membership.

The national controversy which waged last April over the discriminatory practices of the American Bar Association was precipitated by its refusal to admit to membership Hon. Francis Rivers, assistant district attorney of New York county and nationally known Negro member of the profession.

September 11, 1943

APPEAL IS LOST BY NEGRO IN AUGUSTA

Discrimination In Law Exams Is Charged

ATLANTA, Sept. 10 (AP). — George Elmer Ross, Augusta, Ga., negro, lost his appeal today to the Georgia Supreme Court, in a case against the Georgia Board of Bar Examiners which charged racial discrimination. Ross claimed the board refused to grant him a license to practice law in state courts.

The Supreme Court held in effect that proceedings originally brought by Ross in Richmond (Augusta) county Superior Court were improper. Ross had requested the Richmond

Dallas lawyers should be ashamed even to consider such a move," stated U.S. Commissioner John Davis. He asked his colleagues how they expected to be able to sit at the peace table and face the people of the world, four-fifths of whom are colored, if they passed the motion. Attorney McCallough said that the resolution lowered the dignity of the bar and harked back to the Fascist policies of Germany.

ABA's Lowering of Color Bar Splits Dallas Lawyers

DALLAS, Tex. — A resolution calling on the ABA to reconsider its decision to admit colored members was tabled by the Dallas Bar Association by a close vote of 33 to 31. The motion was introduced by W. M. Holland, who called the ABA action "an affront to all Southern members. The opposition voiced the opinion that lawyers should be the first to uphold constitutional principles, and classed the proposed resolution a violation of the Constitution.

Oakes' Closest Friend Can't Explain Bloodstains at Count's Murder Trial

New York, N. Y.
Nassau Landowner

Gets Two-Hour Grilling From Defense Counsel

By United Press

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 21.—Harold G. Christie, overnight guest in the seaside villa of Sir Harry Oakes on the night the multi-millionaire was murdered, shouted answers in loud and irritated tones yesterday during cross-examination which left him pale and shaky and without an explanation of the blood stains found on the door of his room.

Near Fainting

Another highlight of the testimony was that given by Mrs. Newell H. Kelly, wife of the superintendent of Sir Harry's Nassau estates, that the handsome Count appeared on the verge of fainting and complained of being ill when he arrived at the Oakes' mansion after his father-in-law was found bludgeoned and the body partly burned.

Christie, a close friend and business associate of Sir Harry, snapped his answers as Godfrey W. Higgs, chief defense attorney, hammered at him during cross-examination. He related under Higgs' questioning that he was fingerprinted by police after he had discovered Sir Harry's body, and that a microscopic examination was made of his arms and hands to see if there was any evidence of burns.

Singed Hairs

One of the prosecution's points of circumstantial evidence against de Marigny was the finding of singed hairs in his beard, which he has since shaved off at the request of his 19-year-old wife, Nancy, daughter of Sir Harry.

"You say you did not use the best thing for the best friend I ever had," Christie shouted. "I tried to do the best thing for the best friend I ever had."

"It is very likely they got there from my hands," Christie replied. "I used the northern door and do



Eric Halliman, prosecutor for the British Crown, left, and A. F. Adderley, his assistant, are shown visiting Westbourne, where the murder of multi-millionaire Sir Harry Oakes took place.

Cromwell. The Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court for the Bahamas was taking testimony in longhand. Before him, at two curved tables, the inner and the outer bar, sat the wigged Crown Counsel and the Defense Attorneys. Their robes were black. Beyond them lolled a dozen U.S. newsmen and the rest black & white citizens of Nassau who had come early enough to get seats. At one side of the shabby, formal room sat the prisoner at the bar, Count Marie Alfred de Fougereaux de Marigny, in his mahogany cage. Opposite were the jurors, alternately intent and bored.

Count "Freddy" was standing trial for the murder of his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, 600 times a millionaire, who lost his life in a swirl of head blows, flames, lightning flashes, blood and burning feathers the night of July 7 at his luxurious villa, Westbourne, outside Nassau. Freddy, who had pleaded not guilty, asked that reporters call him Mister, not Count.

Outside, on the sun-bathed square and under the balconies of Bay Street, Bahaman blacks shuffled through their work or rested in the warm sun. The bars at the Prince George and the Rozella waited for access and brisk trade. Beyond the town and the deep blue water of the Gulf



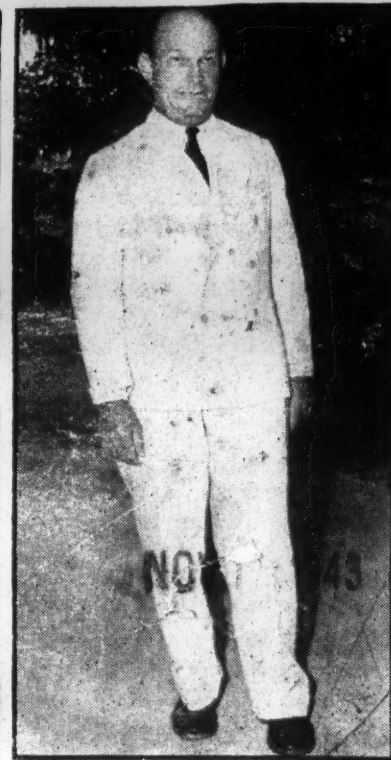
ADDERLEY



NANCY



THE COUNT



Associated Press, Acme, International
CHRISTIE

Stream there was a world at war, but in Temple. Evidence collected at preliminary Nassau this week interest was focused on hearings last summer was presented again: the legal battle for Freddy's life.

Sir Oscar interrupted his reading backarms, face and chest; the mark of his little of testimony when he came to a statement finger on the smoke-smudged white screen that the sheets on Harold Christie's bed that stood by Sir Harry's bed; the light were ruffled and the pillow dented. "Ruf-that Neighbor Howard Lightbourne saw led?" mused the Justice. "I think 'rum-burning' in the Count's bedroom that pled is a better word. However, we shall night; the fact that the shirt Freddy wore leave it 'ruffled' as it means nearly the has never turned up and the wild things same thing."

Where Were You on . . . ? Harold in the days following the crime.

George Christie, 47, Bahama born & reared, wealthy, unmarried and a close friend and real-estate associate of Sir Harry Oakes, spent the night at West-Private Detective Raymond Schindler, bourne, in a room 18 feet away from the murder. No servants slept in. He testified that a storm awakened him, but that he held wife of the accused, made themselves know nothing of the tragedy until he went to call his friend for breakfast. Police singed hairs; the possibility was opened to call his friend for breakfast. Police Christie downtown in a station wagon the screen two days after the struggle in after the time dinner guests Dulcibel Effie Sir Harry's bedroom, and the name of Heneage and Charles Hubbard left and Grisou, an ash-gray Maltese cat, was in Sir Harry and his friend retired. When introduced to explain away the light in Defense Counsel Godfrey Higgs pressed Freddy's bedroom.

him on his movements that night and his actions after discovering the crumpled Marquis Georges de Visdelou-Guimbeau body. Christie began to shout. De Marig-is Freddy's boyhood friend from Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. The night of the murder Freddy and Guimbeau gave a party for friends (Nancy was in Maine with her mother). Afterwards Freddy

A brown dog wandered into court, sniffed Sir Oscar's feet and went out. A plane roared low overhead and the Court Crier, an elderly Negro, seated on the step after 1. At 3 Guimbeau drove his friend below the Bench to keep mosquitoes off Betty Roberts home, returning 15 minutes later to find Freddy having trouble with Grisou, who would not let him sleep.

Where Was Grisou? The first week Guimbeau put Grisou out and went to bed. witnesses were offered by the prosecutors. It remained to be seen whether all this Attorney General Eric Hallinan and Special Crown Counsel Alfred Francis Adderley, Negro member of London's Middle

'Bad Breaks' Prove Boon To Wimbish Career

FIGHTS WAY TO TOP

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
By DETON J. BROOKS, JR.
Can "bum breaks" spell

success?

Courageous, energetic Christopher C. Wimbish, noted lawyer and state senator from the third Illinois district, emphatically answers, "Yes."

"My bad breaks have proven to be keystones of my career," Senator Wimbish mused as we sat in his spacious living room recently.

"Without those unfortunate experiences, I might not have been as far along as I am today," he continued. "If I hadn't been kicked out of two southern schools, I might have stayed in the south and tried to live under its vicious racial system. If I hadn't been gassed and wounded during the last World War, I might never have had the opportunity of satisfying my ambition to become a lawyer. Yes sir! Unfortunate experiences don't necessarily mean failure; they can lead to success just as well."

The first of the incidents to which the Senator alluded happened way back when he was in elementary school in his hometown of Atlanta, Ga. It was just on the eve of graduation at Stores school, the private American Missionary school which he attended. And a number of prominent white folks had come out to visit his New England-trained teacher who was showing off her bronzed proteges that day.

Laughed At Him

Some quirk of fate prompted her partment at Atlanta university. This came as a result of a crazy boyish prank, but again it served Christopher immediately replied, to kick him up instead of down. "They landed at Plymouth Rock One evening together with his roommate and their buddies—men roar from the visitors and the who today are prominent in all school teacher. It seemed funny to walks of life—Wimbish painted the them to hear a little Negro boy campus proverbial red—only it was claiming Pilgrim ancestors.

But to young Wimbish it wasn't work they painted black—window funny. That's what he'd learned from history books. And he was decided to remove the bell clapper still too young to fully understand from the chapel tower. Working some of the implications of American racial theories. He was humiliated and hurt—and then this feeling turned to rage—he lost all sense of reason. He reached for the teacher who stood above him enjoying her uncontrollable mirth and slapped her. That meant his finish at Stores.

Leaves Atlanta U.

"C. C." was later expelled again. This time from the high school de-



CHRISTOPHER C. WIMBISH

Howard university in Washington. He stayed at Howard to the beginning of his junior year when his father died and then he returned to Atlanta to help his mother support six brothers and sisters. On returning South he secured a job with the Standard Life Insurance company as an insurance agent. Wimbish was considered a "crackerjack" salesman. But as he says, "I am more proud of the personalities, I wrote some of my first clients, for instance. And do you know, the policy I wrote for him in 1916 is still in force."

Goes To Army

That was the end of Atlanta for Wimbish remained with Standard from 1916 to 1917 and then war broke out. He was one of the

group of Howard university men won and Mayor Kelly recognized who got Illinois Congressman Mar-Congressman Dawson as the ward tin B Madden to intercede at the committee man. Wimbish joined War Department to open a colored forces with him. officer's training school at Fort They had long been personal Des Moines, Iowa, after they saw friends—both had been officers in the Negroes were being refused at France together. It was through the white schools. And when the Dawson's sponsorship that Wimbish school opened in June of 1917 he was elected state senator. was one of the first candidates accepted. He received his commission as a first lieutenant the following November and was sent to the 366th infantry.

His regiment was sent to France in the spring of 1918. Here he received one of his toughest breaks. At dawn of November 10, just 24 hours before the armistice, his regiment as part of the famous 92nd division, was ordered to attack the heights before Metz, which at that time was considered the strongest fortified city in the world. And with less than a day to go to peace, Lieutenant Wimbish went into the devilish inferno of battle only to emerge with gas seared lungs and a body punctured with shrapnel.

For the following nine months, he had to fight a hard bitter slow personal battle to regain his health. But because of his service Uncle Sam financed his law education and placed him on a life pension. He came to Chicago and studied for one year at Chicago university and then transferred to Northwestern where he finished in 1925. He met Ed Wright who at that time was the most powerful Negro political leader in Chicago and decided to enter politics. This was only natural for his father before him was in politics. Wimbish, Sr. was one of the first five men appointed a mail carrier in Atlanta and in 1885 was powerful enough politically to be appointed Collector of Customs by President Harrison. He held this position for 16 years serving under Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt as well.

Enters Politics

So when Ed Wright encouraged him to get into the game here in Chicago it was like throwing a duck into water. Warren B. Douglas who was then heading the De-neen organization on the South side also took a liking to him and was responsible for him getting his first big political job. This was as an assistant state's attorney.

He became disgusted with Republican politics during Hoover days, however. The party had no program for Negroes and there was no chance for a young man to advance. The oldtimers had a stranglehold on the party machinery.

So with the advent of the 1933 brand of Roosevelt democracy he changed over to the Democratic party. He fought a bitter fight against the white leadership which was then controlling the Second Ward. Later when this battle was

American Bar Association

Admits Negro Star of Zion

Interesting to say the least, if not something to be excited about, is the news that the American Bar Association at its recent meeting in Chicago admitted to membership Judge James S. Watson, justice of the Municipal Court of New York City, which action comes as an aftermath of a considerable storm of protest which followed last year when membership was denied Francis Ellis Rivers, assistant district attorney of New York County.

Naturally we have become quite accustomed to these national organizations of all sorts, which exist principally for whites and Negroes separately. It is a rather normal pattern, for which there has never been any justification nor which, to us, evidenced common sense in the light of ordinary democracy. It is clearly evident that any association of professionals, or any other group for that matter, to be truly American should be open to all regardless of race or color. A less liberal stand is a farce and a disgrace. Charlotte, N. C.

News comes also that the National Association of Women Lawyers, with the newly elected president, Attorney Daphne Roberts, of Atlanta, Georgia, in the chair, unanimously elected three Negro women to membership in that group.

These instances are only a gesture, but might prove the turning point in liberalization of the rules of such organizations in the country. What we would like to see is a forward step on the part of Negro organizations, such as the National Bar Association, by electing some white lawyers to membership in that group. There must be a great many prominent white lawyers, who would gladly accept such membership, and it seems to us one of the ways to break down segregation is to stop the practice ourselves.

A number of prominent lawyers resigned from the American Bar Association because Mr. Rivers was not admitted.

to these how-brow, un-American organizations which presume to admit only persons of the white race. That procedure, to us, would be the best and

Houston Makes Law Work For Negro, Not Against Him

By ALFRED E. SMITH
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON. — Serious, untiring Charles H. Houston is one of the nation's top attorneys. He is typical of the little band of brilliant, indomitable lawyers who man the guns with good effect on the race's legal front.

Rank injustices visited on Negroes at home and abroad during World War I, disgusted and enraged him as a young second lieutenant with the A.E.F.

In his own words: "It seemed to me that the Negro was being denied rights guaranteed him by the constitution. I decided to study the law, and try and make it work for the Negro, instead of against him." That was in 1918.

Twenty years later, with Charles Houston showing the way, the law had forced open the University of Maryland to Negro students, and ordered the University of Missouri to admit or provide. The law had held in Rockville, Maryland, for the first of what was to be many times and places, that Negro teachers were entitled to salaries equal to whites. And the law had held it illegal to exclude Negroes from juries.

Background of Fighter

Washington-born, 48-year-old Charles Hamilton Houston graduated A.B. and Phi Beta Kappa from Amherst in 1915. A teacher at Howard university he helped set up Ft. Des Moines officers training school, became a second lieutenant after fighting successfully for Negroes in field artillery, and served 22 months with the 351st in France.

Graduated from Harvard Law school in 1922, he returned for a doctorate in 1923, and continued study in Spain at University of Madrid in 1924. Late in 1924 he entered law practice with his father and taught at Howard university, where he became vice dean of the law school in 1928. From 1927 to 1940 he was special counsel for NAACP, and a member of the D. C. School Board from 1933 to 1935. He is now member of the national legal committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, National Bar Association, National Lawyer's Guild, and general counsel of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and

FIGHTER FOR RACE DEMOCRACY



CHARLES H. HOUSTON

Locomotive Firemen, and International Association of Railway Employees. In 1918, Lt. Houston was removed as an army court-martial advocate by his superior officer, because he would not agree to disciplinary action, but insisted on acquittal for an accused colored sergeant who had been proved innocent. This experience with the

school admitted to Association of American Law Schools, and on American Bar Association approved list. In 1933 he gained international reputation by successfully defending Bernard Ades from disbarment in Maryland. This was a case of a Negro defending a white who had defended a Negro. Ades was the International Labor Defense lawyer in the famous Euel Lee case of the Easter Shore. (6-FS-467). In 1938 he saw it held that the University of Missouri had excluded Lloyd Gaines because of his race or color (305-US-337), and in the sequel Blueford case, saw Missouri appropriate an extra \$200,000 to Lincoln, \$70,000 for a law school, and \$60,000 for a school of journalism. The Raymond A. Pearson case in Maryland forced the University of Maryland to open its doors to colored students. (103-ALR-706). The Crawford murder case in Virginia upheld the illegality of excluding Negroes from juries. The Rockville, Md., teacher cases paved the way for equalization of white-colored teacher salaries in the South. On the D. C. Board of Education he fought the Blanton "red rider" making it unlawful to teach anything of "Communism" in the D. C. public schools. In 1924 he proved D. C. rent covenants excluding Negroes from certain neighborhoods, illegal (Hundley vs. Gorowitz). Just recently he defended Sam Legions, accused of murdering whites in Virginia, and saw him leave the death house and go free to enter the army. Now he is concerned with forcing the door of University of Kentucky, and also saving the D. C. Negro cooperative buying clubs. These cooperatives are efforts to get around the high prices in Negro neighborhoods, but are in danger of being outlawed because of residential restrictions, the clubs being in private basements.

Houston the Man

"Charley," as he is affectionately known to his friends, holds title to Washington's busiest man. Member of the firm, Houston, Houston, and Hastie, he counsels, and argues brilliantly before the bar. Congressional hearings on matters affecting Negroes, find him always present with faultless brief and devastating testimony, representing NAACP and sometimes AKA.

Of an evening, his understanding wife presses cold compacts to his eyes and keeps him quiet for a few minutes after dinner, but by 7:30 he is up and off again. His evenings are an endless succession of civic and business meetings and speaking engagements. Frequently he dashes about the country.

Well-to-do son of a well-to-do cultured family, he has never found time to even indulge in a fine motor car or fine home, and still lives in an extremely modest apartment. Too busy to think of self, he goes quietly and relentlessly about the business of making the law work for the Negro.

Lawrence Beat Obstacles To Rise To Top In Law

Lessons in its use from his hard-working farmer-minister father. The older Lawrence was an up-and-right, industrious man who ran his own big plantation near Salters, N. C., during the week and on Sunday traveled ten miles each way on horseback to preach to his faithful Methodist flock. While he wanted his son, George, to wrap packages and do other little jobs, he wanted him to have every opportunity he wanted and stronger he went to work for it. For Law-the fields with the men where he used to say to his wife, "Apicked and hoed the cotton. A child who won't work for what he wants don't deserve it."

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

"God helps those that help themselves," is the working adage that quick-thinking, trigger-tongued George W. Lawrence, arbitrator for the Illinois Industrial Commission and brilliant Chicago lawyer, applied to beat to beat in his way to success. It didn't just happen that he adopted this adage. He got his first counter, but he quickly learned to

Raise School Funds

He also started to the one-room country school this same year. The county provided funds for only four months schooling. This was at this all the training that colored children were supposed to get. But



GEORGE W. LAWRENCE

George's father called his tenants mathematics and science. At this time he had made up his mind to become a doctor during his campaign for the other farmers living in the community to a meeting and put a study medicine. He stayed at Mor-

proposition to them. "The state is Brown until the war interrupted Lawrence considers his present won't give us funds for more than his studies. He was drafted in the position of arbitrator for the Illi- four months and in the summer of 1918 and went to Camp Upton, N. Y. opportunity to help the ordinary children to have a little longer He wasn't in the service long, only working man. With the official schooling, we'll have to do it our- until the armistice was signed in title of trial and hearing officer, he selves."

Then he outlined his plan. Every to have a profound and far-reach- sent their claims for injuries sus- family who had a child of schooling influence on Lawrence' career, tained on their jobs.

He entered the army still with Lawrence never had a chance to could afford—money, chickens, cot- the thought in mind of becoming a prepare for a profession until he ton, hogs—any of these would do. doctor. He left it determined to was nearly 20. Despite this handi- When he finished collecting and study law. The thing that brought cap, however by intense applica- converting the things into cash, he the change was the treatment he rowed the breach between himself had enough money to retain the saw Negroes receive. Not that he and his contemporaries, until to- teacher for two more months. hadn't seen abuses before. The war day he stands out as one of the That's how George received six just seemed to focus his attention professional leaders of the present months' schooling each year. The and sharpen his awareness to them. generation. other six months he worked in the He felt that if he could master law fields. This was his life until he was he would be equipped to help stifle 17, and by then he was tired of the them.

country. He wanted to get away— So Lawrence returned to Morris go to some place and study. The Brown with a new career planned name, New York caught his fancy for himself. He graduated in 1919 as the top honor man in his class.

He had learned that in this far- away city there were more people The following fall he enrolled at Columbia University in New York States. And a constant reminder City. He prepped in political of its bigness were the mail order science for one year and then in catalogues which invariably bore 1920 entered the law school. its postscript. He got the idea he'd like to go there.

When he told his father, the He completed the regular three- elder Lawrence didn't try to stop year course in the record time of him; but let George understand that two and a half years, establishing it was his venture and that he must a precedent no other Negro Colum- figure out his own way of financing bia law student had matched. it. By doing extra jobs, one of Upon graduation Lawrence came which was to hold the local preach- straight to Chicago. When he got er's horse every Sunday morning, here he was broke, so he went to he scraped enough money to make work as a blacksmith helper at the the trip by the cheaper water route. McCormick Iron Works. He kept

Becomes Bell Boy this job until he was successful in getting in the postoffice as a clerk. When he took the bar examination and when he was notified that he took a job as a hotel bell-boy keep- had passed resigned from the mail ing it for two and a half years un- service.

til he felt he had enough money to The first year he started practic- go back to school. Then he applied ing law he was sucked into the go back to school. Then he applied for admission to the New York whirlpool of Chicago politics. It group to admit the distinguished high schools. To his surprise and was the presidential campaign year lawyer Francis E. Rivers, an assist- chagrin the authorities wouldn't of 1924. His law associates who ant district attorney in the eastern accept him. were right in the middle of the city.

This was because he couldn't fight encouraged Lawrence to help prove he had ever attended school. them. And with his unusual energy he The little country school kept no records and New York couldn't rose rapidly. Starting as an as- take him unless he provided the sistant captain, he was a full- necessary transcript. The principal- fledged precinct captain in three to whom he talked suggested that months and one of the main mem- he take some work in the elemen- bers of the speakers bureau. tary school. This was more than When DePriest supported Thomp- George could stomach—even for an- son's campaign in 1927, Lawrence education. Here he was close to powerful machine. After Thomp- 20 years old. How could he sit in- son's election, Lawrence was re- a classroom with children eight or- forwarded with the post of assistant warded with the post of assistant corporation counsel where he stayed until 1931.

Returned To Politics After a few years in private life, he couldn't resist the exciting hec- tic adventure of a good political battle. Building his own third ward organization he has been ac- tive in every campaign since 1933. He was one of the original sup-

Drafted In Army The fall of 1915 he entered Mor- ris Brown college majoring in

mathematics and science. At this time he had made up his mind to become a doctor during his campaign for the other farmers living in the community to a meeting and put a study medicine. He stayed at Mor-

proposition to them. "The state is Brown until the war interrupted Lawrence considers his present won't give us funds for more than his studies. He was drafted in the position of arbitrator for the Illi- four months and in the summer of 1918 and went to Camp Upton, N. Y. opportunity to help the ordinary children to have a little longer He wasn't in the service long, only working man. With the official schooling, we'll have to do it our- until the armistice was signed in title of trial and hearing officer, he selves."

Then he outlined his plan. Every to have a profound and far-reach- sent their claims for injuries sus- family who had a child of schooling influence on Lawrence' career, tained on their jobs.

He entered the army still with Lawrence never had a chance to could afford—money, chickens, cot- the thought in mind of becoming a prepare for a profession until he ton, hogs—any of these would do. doctor. He left it determined to was nearly 20. Despite this handi- When he finished collecting and study law. The thing that brought cap, however by intense applica- converting the things into cash, he the change was the treatment he rowed the breach between himself had enough money to retain the saw Negroes receive. Not that he and his contemporaries, until to- teacher for two more months. hadn't seen abuses before. The war day he stands out as one of the That's how George received six just seemed to focus his attention professional leaders of the present months' schooling each year. The and sharpen his awareness to them. generation. other six months he worked in the He felt that if he could master law fields. This was his life until he was he would be equipped to help stifle 17, and by then he was tired of the them.

country. He wanted to get away— So Lawrence returned to Morris go to some place and study. The Brown with a new career planned name, New York caught his fancy for himself. He graduated in 1919 as the top honor man in his class.

Bar Association Moves To Admit Negro Lawyers

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

The age-old bar against admission of Negro lawyers consideration applications of four prominent Negro attorneys, the in- formation hid behind the subterfuge that announcements of applicants' names were made only in the bar record and this organ is not pub- lished during the summer months.

Word was received Wednesday from New York that the associa- tion's board of governors, as a re- sult of pressure and the threat of wholesale resignations by liberal white lawyers, had decided to re- commend that the Jim Crow rule be abolished.

The action taken by the board was prompted by an investigation being conducted in New York by Samuel Seabury into refusal of the group to admit the distinguished lawyer Francis E. Rivers, an assist- ant district attorney in the eastern city.

Rivers who applied for member- ship last November and sent a \$6.00 check to the association with his application has not been as yet for- mally accepted although his check has been cashed by the association. Members of the ABA admit pri- vately that Negro members are barred but the society has consist- ently denied erection of barriers along racial lines.

The Chicago chapter of the bar- tend, it was announced here last week. The decision comes as a direct outgrowth of the re- cent controversy centering around the association's al- leged refusal to admit Francis E. Rivers, Negro assistant district attorney of New York County, to membership.

The controversy was accentu- ated and thrown into the nation- al limelight by the resignations from the ABA of Arthur Garfield

Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Maurice Morris of Washington, president of the ABA, who called the meeting of the board to discuss the issues, Rivers' application, and many others threatened to withdraw the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Negro Judge Advocates Atlanta, Georgia Seen For U. S. Army

NEW YORK — (ANP) — According to an announcement from the National Lawyer's guild, the War Department has decided to commission Negro lawyers as judge advocates.

The guild stated that it had received a letter from John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war, declaring it had planned to place a limited number of colored judge advocates in designated service commands. The letter said:

"Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Two of these circuits in- clude southern states where the Negro problem has been deemed important, and so only two negative votes were necessary to keep Negroes out, and this circumstance presented an effective barrier against them, the board hav- ing the final voice on all membership applications. Mr. Rivers had applied for membership on November 18 last, and although the \$6 check he had cashed with the application had been cashed, the ABA had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

American Bar Association Moves To Eliminate Race Bar

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia NEW YORK — That the rules and practices of the American Bar Association which have tend- ed to discriminate against Negroes by barring them from the membership of the organiza- tion should be removed, is the decision of the governing body of the association which has taken preliminary steps toward that end, it was announced here last week.

The decision comes as a direct outgrowth of the re- cent controversy centering around the association's al- leged refusal to admit Francis E. Rivers, Negro assistant district attorney of New York County, to membership.

The controversy was accentu- ated and thrown into the nation- al limelight by the resignations from the ABA of Arthur Garfield

Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Maurice Morris of Washington, president of the ABA, who called the meeting of the board to discuss the issues, Rivers' application, and many others threatened to withdraw the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

SUGGESTED CHANGE

One of the proposals which the board had under consideration is a suggestion for amending the by-laws requiring a majority vote of the board of governors of the association in- stead of an applicant in- stead of the present provision requiring only two negative votes.

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Selection of these officers will be made by the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

Another proposal under con- sideration is that application blanks no longer require that an

applicant set forth his racial origin as is now required, and also be- lieved that the association resolve that he had not been formally accept-

ed. In April Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Goldstein announced their resignation from the ABA judge advocate general from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after success- ful completion of officer candidate school."

36-1943
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Mrs. Herndon Goldstein Law Education The Hard Way

By V. H. HODGES

Faith in self and faith in God, plus the virtues of prodigious toil, determination and perseverance, are the underlying secrets of the success of Rachael Pruden Herndon, Georgia's first and only Negro woman ever to pass and to be admitted to the practice of law before the State's Bar.

Born in Atlanta of noble Christian parentage, she is the youngest of a family of six children, received her formal education in the Atlanta public schools and Atlanta University, following which she applied for and passed successfully, the Atlanta Board of Education Examination to become a public school teacher.

Dividing her time between teaching in the Atlanta public schools during the regular terms and working for the Atlanta Service Company in the summer months, Mrs. Herndon served in this dual capacity for a period of four years, finally resigning to become Secretary to attorney A. T. Walden, distinguished Atlanta lawyer and brilliant Michigan University honor graduate.

Undaunted by the strong-handed traditions, as well as the sneers and jeers of the times against women lawyers, with plucky endeavor, forthright industry and singleness of purpose, Mrs. Herndon held tenaciously to her dream of reading the law "one day." And accordingly, studying partly under the tutelage of Attorney Walden and partly under another private tutor, concurrent with her formal duties as Secretary to Mr. Walden, Mrs. Herndon succeeded in scaling the heights to become the first and only woman of her race ever to be thus honored by the Georgia Bar and the second of her sex and race in the deep South.

The devoted wife of Robert H. Herndon, retired Atlanta business man, Mrs. Herndon, following the death of her sister, Mary Louise Smith, took over the rearing and training of her six children, all of whom now reside in Detroit, save a niece, Mary Louise, who is presently a senior at Spelman College.

In civic life as in law, Mrs. Herndon's mental dexterity defies any artificial limitations resting upon sex. She is the first Negro woman real estate Broker reported in the State. She has repeatedly passed a number of Civil Service examinations, but has never seen fit to accept any of them. She is Secretary of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She served for a number of years as member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Butler Street "Y." And her social vision lends a quickening pace to Negro life and progress in Atlanta.

EFFICIENT IN WORK

No greater tribute could be paid to Mrs. Herndon's worth and character than that given by attorney Walden, whom she served as Secretary for 15 years. He says: "It has not been my privilege to know a young woman more efficient, painstaking and thorough in her work. Her brilliant mind is equally balanced by an open, generous heart. She has great natural ability, as evidenced by the fact that although bar examinations everywhere are becoming more and more rigid, she was able to make a very creditable mark even though she has never studied a single day in a law school."

Of the 63 persons taking the Fulton County examination, 61 were white persons and 2 were colored. Of this number, 18 were successful in the examination, among whom were 2 white women and 1 Negro woman. And all candidates were sworn in on Saturday, January 16.

Mrs. Herndon announces that she will continue to serve in the capacity as Secretary to Mr. Walden and carry on her practice, in the meantime.

NEGROES TO GET POSTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—(AP)—The National Lawyers Guild announced Thursday the War Department had decided to commission Negro lawyers as judge advocates. The guild said it had received a letter from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, in reply to one from it advocating such a step, saying that, "It is planned to place a limited number of Negro judge advocates in designated service commands."

Judge Goldstein Resigns in Protest As Bar Association Rejects Negro

Honorable Jonas J. Goldstein, Judge of General Sessions, resigned from the American Bar Association when that body ignored the application of Assistant District Attorney Francis Rivers for membership, it was revealed this week.

Attorney Rivers, a Phi Beta Kappa from Yale University, graduate of Columbia University Law School, and a lieutenant in World War I, was proposed for membership by Judge Goldstein. Receiving no reply, the Judge pressed the application with repeated letters which were in turn ignored. He was finally informed that Rivers' application had not been rejected, but "happened" not to be acted upon.

In his letter of resignation, addressed to the bar, of which he had been a member for 29 years, Judge Goldstein stated "To be a member of a profession which bars Negroes from membership would be in essence to contribute to the perpetuation of bigotry. This I refused to do."

ADMITTED TO BAR
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.



HERBERT CAIN HOWARD
University law student, who was one of the three young men who passed the Pennsylvania Bar examination last week, to become the first Negro to pass the State Board in nine years.

Guild Will Make Investigation Of Race Prejudice

Investigation Follows Resignations of Several White Members of American Bar Association from That Body Charging

WASHINGTON, May 13.—(AP)—The National Lawyers Guild wants to know why more Negro attorneys are not to be found in government service, particularly in the office of judge advocate general of the war department.

This curiosity has resulted in the appointment of a special committee by President Robert W. Kenny to look into the matter. This committee will comprise all the national officers of the guild and three additional members "who will work for the complete elimination of every form of discrimination against Negro attorneys."

This inquiry comes at a time when several outstanding members of the American Bar association, competing lawyers' group, in New York City have resigned over the discriminatory policy of the ABA in refusing Negroes to become members. The guild has always shown a liberal tendency, and in the present move is apparently indicating that it intends to remain in the liberal category irrespective of what the ABA does with the problem on its hands.

In a statement accompanying the announcement that a committee had been appointed, the guild asserted that there is an "unequal representation of Negro attorneys in federal and state departments." The statement added that "we feel very strongly in this connection that the appointment of Negro attorneys

BARS FOR NEGRO LAWYERS

Some Will Be Commissioned As Judge Advocates

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—(AP)—

The National Lawyers Guild announced Thursday the War Department had decided to commission Negro lawyers as judge advocates.

The guild said it had received a letter from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy in reply to one from it advocating such a step services, or if this source is not

Three Race Youths Pass State Bar Examinations

MAY 15 1943

For the first time in nine years, three colored men appeared before the State Board and passed the Pennsylvania Bar examination last Saturday. Two of the young men, Thomas M. Reed and Herbert Cain, are reading law in the offices of Herbert E. Millen, assistant director of public safety, where they plan to continue in their profession. Roseberry Clay of Lawnside, N. J., the third applicant, studied law at Temple University.

Not since Attorney David Asbury took the examination in 1934, had a Negro lawyer been accepted by the State Board.

Reed, a member of an old Philadelphia family, graduated from Central High School and Lincoln University. He studied law at Temple University. Cain received his college education at Lincoln and studied law at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

NEGRO WOMAN JUSTICE JOINS CITY BAR ASSOCIATION

APR 29 1943

A Negro woman assumed membership in the Association of the Bar of the City of New York today as investigation was continued into charges that the American Bar Association had closed its ranks to Negroes.

She is Justice Jane M. Bolin, of the Domestic Relations Court, first Negro woman to become a member of the city association. Her election last night followed adoption of a resolution delegating the same 10-member committee appointed by the New York County Lawyers Association Monday night to represent the city Bar Association in the investigation.

Headed by Seabury

The resolution adopted by the city group, whose membership includes a number of Negro men, was identical in text with the one passed by the county association urging that "steps be taken immediately to induce the American Bar Association to abolish this discrimi-

nation" if the investigation substantiates the charges.

The investigating committee is headed by Samuel Seabury and includes nine other nationally-prominent lawyers. All are members of the national, county and city bar associations.

Resignations Threatened

Failure of the ABS to approve the membership application of Francis E. Rivers, assistant district attorney of New County and a prominent Negro leader, led to the investigation and now threatens mass resignations from the ABA.

APR 29 1943

First to resign were Judge Jonah B. Goldstein of General Sessions, who sponsored Mr. Rivers, and Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union. Ten other attorneys followed suit, and others have indicated they will take similar action.

Lawyers Prepare To Let Negroes Join Association

New York, N. Y. Applicants Needn't Tell of Racial Origin, It Now Is Proposed

Prompted by representatives from local bar committees, headed by Samuel Seabury, the governing body of the American Bar Assn. has decided that the rules and practice that body tending toward discrimination against Negroes in barring them from its membership rolls should be removed, it became known today. Preliminary steps have already been taken toward that end.

George Maurice Morris of Washington, president of the ABA, called a special meeting of the board of governors for last Friday and Saturday in Chicago to consider possible action. Certain proposals are expected to be presented to the annual meeting of the association in Chicago Aug. 21 for final action.

One proposal is that the association no longer require applicants to set forth their racial origin.

The controversy arose over the reported refusal of the ABA to

admit Francis E. Rivers, Assistant District Attorney of New York County and a Negro, to member-ship, although his check for \$6 to accompany his application last November was cashed by the ABA cashier.

Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Judge Jonah J. Goldstein of the Court of General Sessions, resigned from the association last April in protest over the rejection of Mr. Rivers' application.

N.Y. Lawyers Probe Bar Assn. Ban

NEW YORK. — The New York County Lawyers Association, late last week named Samuel Seabury to head a committee to investigate charges of discrimination levelled at the American Bar Association for declining membership to Francis D. Rivers on the basis of color.

Rivers, who is assistant district attorney in New York and one of the outstanding civic leaders in this community, was rejected early this month when he made application for membership in the body. Immediately following his rejection, prominent liberal lawyers resigned from the organization. Judge Jonah J. Goldstein of General Sessions was the first to withdraw. He was followed by Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Herman Hoffman, chairman of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League and president of the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association.

Seabury, who conducted the famous Tammany Hall investigation here, was placed in charge of a committee which includes:

Imposing Committee

Henry W. Taft, brother of the late President, former president of the County association and of the New York State Bar; Charles Evans Hughes Jr., son of the former Chief Justice, and a former president of the County association; George Z. Medalie, former U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Robert M. Marsh, former Supreme Court Justice and once president of the County association; William J. O'Shea, counsel to the Democratic State Committee; Matthew M. Levy, former Municipal Court justice; Dean Ignatius M. Wilkinson of Fordham Law school and vice president of the County association; Joseph M. Proskauer, former justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; Basil O'Connor, former law

partner of President Roosevelt. Announcement of the committee's member-followed adoption of a resolution to urge immediate abolishment of the prejudice which prevents qualified Negroes from obtaining Bar association membership.

Federal Lawyers Assn. Reveals ABA Bias

Peoples Voice

New York, N. Y.

Following the stand taken by Judge J. Goldstein which focused public opinion upon the discriminatory practices of the American Bar Association in refusing admission to Assistant District Attorney Francis Rivers, the Federal Bar Association this week started investigations that settled any doubt in the matter.

The Federal Bar Association has just received the report of the committee it appointed to investigate. Although the ABA claimed it had no established policy of discrimination, the FBA committee has offered resolutions passed by the ABA that proves the contrary. These facts were taken from the ABA's minutes.

In 1912 when it was learned that three lawyers had been accepted into the ABA without a knowledge of their racial identity the following resolution was adopted August 27:

"Whereas, Three persons of the colored race were elected to membership in this association without knowledge upon the part of those electing them that they were of that race, and are now members of this Association.

"Resolved, that as it has never been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this Association, the several local councils directed that, if at any time any of them shall recommend a person of the colored race for membership, they shall accompany the recommendation with a statement of the fact that he is of such race."

The three lawyers in question: W. H. Lewis and Butler R. Wilson both of Massachusetts and William R. Morris of Minnesota all suffered the same fate at the hands of the Executive Committee of the ABA. The action of the committee that had voted them in was rescinded their names restored to the waiting list of nominees, and their dues refunded.

The Federal Bar Association Committee says that upon examining the minutes of the ABA the following statement was found: "... the settled practice of the Association has been to elect only white men as members thereof, the committee felt itself constrained to reserve the important question of electing colored men for determination by the Association itself, and to that end the committee has regarded it as a plain duty to decide its earlier action."

The Federal Bar Association that outlines this evidence found in the minutes of the ABA's resolution that concludes:

Now, Therefore, be it resolved, that the members of the Federal Bar Association herewith disapprove and condemn the undemocratic attitude and established policy by the American Bar Association, whereby it discriminates in the admission to its membership of Negro attorneys, although such proposed members are in good standing in the State Bar and duly qualified for membership. AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any systematic prejudice and discrimination against any person by reason of his race, color or creed, tends to give aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy."

Many important white and Negro attorneys have publicly taken a stand against the ABA since Judge Goldstein brought the situation to public attention. Some of these were Louis J. Capozzoli, congressman; Appeals Commissioner, Albert D. Schanzer; Judge Hubert Delany, Atty. Benjamin Hartstein and former Judge Dor-

The resolution follows efforts already taken by the New York County Lawyers' Association to abolish unfair practices in the American Bar Association, when it was learned that Francis E. Rivers, an Assistant District Attorney, had been refused admittance.

Local Lawyers Sidestep Move To Probe Bias

36-1943

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

"PORTIA"



LAWYER—

Shown above is Miss Dorothy Freeman, ranking member of the 1942 class of the Lincoln U. law school and now its assistant law librarian, is the second woman to pass the Missouri State Bar examination and is the second to be admitted to practice of law in this state.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

First Negro Woman Passes Georgia Bar

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28—For 15 years the secretary for Col. A. T. Walden, nationally known lawyer and World War No. 1 hero, in whose office she did all of her studying for the legal profession, Mrs. Rachel Pruden Herndon became the first colored woman ever admitted to the Georgia Bar here January 16.

With 12 white men and two other women, both white, Mrs. Herndon took the oath and was sworn in as attorney and counselor-at-law before Judge Edgar E. Pombo in Fulton County Superior court last week.

Mrs. Herndon was one of 63 persons taking the bar examination in December. Only one other colored person took the exam. Passing were but 18 persons.

The Georgia woman lawyer is a native Atlantan, her education being done in the public schools of the Gate City and at Atlanta university. Boasting a rich background in business training, Mrs. Herndon is regarded as an expert in real estate law and practice. She served for many years in the real estate office of the old Ser-



Rachel Pruden Herndon, first Negro woman to pass the Georgia examinations to become an attorney-at-law has had many years experience as a law clerk. Attorney Herndon is one of the State's most competent women.

Fail to Understand Conditions

APR 10 1943

Bias against the Negro is due in some measure to the failure of certain magistrates and judges to understand conditions in Harlem, it was charged yesterday by members of the Harlem Lawyers Association at an open forum they sponsored at the Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 160 West 137th Street.

Mrs. Sarah Pelham Speaks, lawyer, declared that "too often the magistrates prejudge our boys" and noted that "if you think the judges in Manhattan are bad, you ain't seen nothing—the ones in Brooklyn and Queens are worse." She said crime among Negroes had reached the vanishing point and was less now than at any time in the last seven years.

Legislation to curb newspapers that are pointedly unfair to Negroes was advocated by Cornelius McDougal Jr., who said that a more practical way to stop this

"by making publishers believe it will hit them in their pockets." He suggested protesting through advertisements, "by threatening to withdraw patronage if they won't stop advertising in the unfair papers" and by direct pressure methods on the paper itself.

Thomas B. Richmond, vice president of the association, said that magistrates often are more lenient to a white man than a Negro in cases with identical facts. Arthur A. Madison, president, discussed mugging. Reuel Jordan was master of ceremonies.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Out of Step

An Editorial

CONTEMPT for democracy has just been flaunted in America's face by the New York branch of the American Bar Association.

In refusing membership to a prominent Negro lawyer because of his race, that hide-bound organization has placed itself totally out of step with our nation in this anti-Axis war.

It is to be hoped that there are enough decent-minded men in the New York association to bring about a quick reversal of this anti-democratic stand or to cause a migration in large numbers from the ranks of the ABA. Those who resign will not be at a loss for a progressive organization with which to affiliate. The National Lawyers Guild fills that bill, one of its chief found

Bar Assn. on Spot For Jim Crow

APR 10 1943

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The American Bar Association was charged with discriminatory practices yesterday for its failure to admit Francis E. Rivers, a Negro lawyer to its ranks.

The charge was made by Arthur Garfield Hays and Judge Jonah Goldstein, who have resigned from the organization. Investigation Commission-er Herlands also indicated that he would resign if River's application is turned down on the grounds that he is a Negro.

Rivers, a chief assistant district attorney in the office of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, was proposed for membership in ABA on Nov. 26, 1942. To date, he has received no answer.

This rejection marks the second insult which Rivers has sustained from ABA. In 1932, he was proposed by Guy Thompson, then ABA president, but the recommendation was turned down.

In reply to the charge, Harry S. Knight, secretary of the ABA said, "There is nothing in the organic law of the ABA to prevent a Negro member of the bar from becoming a member of this organization."

The law of Jim-Crow, however, has permitted only a handful of Negroes into the organization, a prominent New York lawyer told the Daily Worker yesterday.

In contrast to ABA policy, the other major national lawyers organization in the country, the National Lawyers Guild, has many

opponents of racial prejudice. The exclusion of Francis Rivers from ABA membership illustrates once more the much wider handicaps imposed upon the Negro man and woman in industry after industry.

Still the Negro man and woman is discriminated against in industry after industry. Still it is imperative that the Roosevelt administration put life and power into the hands of a reconstituted Fair Employment Practices Commission.

New York, N. Y.

City Bar Joins

Un-graduate of the Uni- versity of Chicago law school, claims he was denied a report on the grades made in taking the examination. He appeals the decision that former Gov. John P. Altamirano, told him the board's chairman, had destroyed the examination papers in accordance with "in accordance with Georgia custom."

Ga. High Court To Decide On Lawyer

APR 10 1943

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10—(ANP)—The Georgia supreme court has been called upon to decide whether or not the state board of bar examiners were moved by racial prejudice in denying George Elmore Ross of Augusta the right to practice law in the state.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Hays Insists ABA Bars Negroes as Members

Although officials of the American Bar Assn. have insisted their organization's constitution has no provisions barring Negroes from membership, Arthur Garfield Hays has challenged their statements with the comment that effective bars actually have been thrown up against them.

Mr. Hays, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, resigned recently from the ABA, along with Judge John J. Goldstein of General Sessions, because of the reported rejection of Assistant District Attorney Francis E. Rivers' application for membership. Mr. Rivers is a Negro.

According to Mr. Hays, George M. Morris, president of the ABA, has virtually admitted the presence of barriers against Negroes. Mr. Hays cited a letter he received recently from a Superior Court Judge John Beardsley of Los Angeles.

Judge Beardsley wrote that he had been invited by Mr. Morris to join the ABA and had replied he would be glad to do so if the association would wipe out the color line.

"He (Mr. Morris) replied in a long letter in which he laid himself and the association wide open," Judge Beardsley's letter stated.

"He said that the constitution of ABA provides that at least two members of the board of governors shall come from each of the U. S. in which the 'Negro racial problem is deemed to be of great importance' and that 'inasmuch as the bylaws provide that two negative votes in the board of governors shall prevent an applicant's election, nothing further was to be done about the application.'"

THE A.B.A. BAN

It must have come as a shocking surprise to many Americans to learn that the American Bar association agrees with the racial theories of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini by barring qualified colored citizens from membership.

While the American Bar association naturally has Southern white members, it is by no means a Southern organization so it cannot claim to have yielded to the sentiment of the South.

Indeed, the Southern whites are too often blamed for exclusively harboring color prejudices which circulate quite as widely and are often felt as deeply in other sections of the country.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Bar Assn. Negro Ban Under Probe

A committee of prominent New York County lawyers began investigation yesterday of charges that the American Bar Association has barred Negro attorneys from membership.

The committee is headed by Samuel Seabury. It was appointed by William Dean Embree, president of the New York County Lawyers Association, after the board of directors of the Association had passed a resolution urging that "steps be taken immediately to induce the American Bar Association to abolish this discrimination" if the charges are substantiated.

The action of the New York County organization followed resignation from the American Bar Association of ten members in various parts of the country when it was learned that the A.B.A. had refused to admit Francis E. Rivers, Negro assistant district attorney of New York County.

Besides Mr. Seabury, members of the committee to investigate the charges of discrimination are Henry W. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., George Z. Medalie, Robert McMarsh, William J. O'Shea, Matthew M. Levy, Ignatius M. Wilkinson, Joseph M. Proskauer and Basil O'Connor.

The A. B. A. must have an overwhelming non-Southern white membership consisting of leading citizens in every community.

If these people did not have color prejudice they would not permit the ban against colored membership to continue.

It would be interesting to have the brilliant spokesman for the A. B. A. explain the difference between the Nazi racial theories and those embodied in their policy on Negro lawyers.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Demand ABA Take Negro Lawyers

The Federal Bar Assn. of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut opened its membership to Negro attorneys today and demanded that the American Bar Assn. do the same.

A resolution adopted by the tri-state organization called upon the ABA to cease "the undemocratic attitude and established policy whereby it discriminates in the admission to its membership of Negro attorneys, although such proposed members are in good standing in the state bar and duly qualified for membership."

It said further that "such unfounded prejudice and discrimination tends to give aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy" and was contrary to the ABA's constitution and bylaws.

The action was taken at a meeting of the Federal Bar Assn. yesterday in the United States District Courthouse in Foley Sq.

It proposed new laws prohibiting the exclusion of a person from the jury service "by reason of geographical, vocational, racial, religious, political, economic or social status" and providing that "any prospective juror may be relieved from service by the court upon his request if such service would impose an undue burden or expense upon him."

Cites 'Class' Juries

A report drafted by the association asserted that the present methods of selecting juries in the southern New York District has led to "class" juries. It cited as an example the January, 1942, list, saying that 80 per cent of the 350 persons chosen were from the wealthier sections.

"There were none from the lower East Side, none from the lower West Side, none from Harlem, a scattering of a few from the uptown Manhattan, seven from the Bronx and none from that section of the Bronx inhabited by the persons of the lower economic group," said the report.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.
Bar Group Action Deplored

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The action of the American Bar Association in refusing to admit to membership Assistant District Attorney Francis E. Rivers solely because he is a Negro merits the severest criticism.

Mr. Rivers is a lawyer of ability, with a fine record of public service. He is a man of culture, excellent character and pleasing personality. I have known him over twenty years and can, of my own knowledge, testify that he is in every respect worthy of membership in any bar association.

For an association of American lawyers to deny membership to Mr. Rivers solely because of his color is not only repugnant to every sense of decency but an outright violation of fundamental American principles. For one to continue membership in such an organization would be to condone such conduct. Many of us who are members of the American Bar Association cannot do this, and we have accordingly sent in our resignations.

ARTHUR M. MORITZ.

New York, April 12, 1943.
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEDERAL BAR RAPS ABA BIAS

NEW YORK, June 3 (ANP)—Members of the Federal Bar association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut at a meeting in the United States courthouse in Foley square, passed a resolution condemning the "undemocratic attitude and established policy of the American Bar association whereby it discriminates in the admission to its membership of Negro attorneys."

The group also voted to send to all members of congress a report urging revision of certain federal court trial practice and a more uniform method of jury selection in the various U. S. district courts.

Concerning the selection of jurors, a new law was suggested barring the exclusion of persons from service by reason of "geographical, vocational, racial, religious, political, economic or social status."

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington
Denies Negro Barred By Bar

Elected To Bar Association



Justice Jane M. Bolin, of the Domestic Relations Court, who became the first Negro woman to be elected to membership in the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. This honor was accorded concurrent with the association's investigation of charges that the American Bar Association has refused to admit Negroes to membership.

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Lawyers Investigate 'Bar's Ban' On Negroes

New York, April 12 (AP)—The New York County Lawyers' Association has appointed a committee of well-known attorneys to investigate charges that the American Bar Association barred Negroes from membership. The county association took action yesterday against what it said was the reported failure of the organization to admit Francis E. Rivers, a New York assistant district attorney.

protest the nonselection of Rivers to membership

and not "conditions" by war conditions" and not "conditions" by war conditions"

NEW YORK. — Harry S. Hart, chairman of a committee of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to consider the case Knight said that Rivers for the exclusion of Negroes."

J. Goldstein, who nominated Rivers for membership, and Arthur Garfield Hays, director of the American Civil Liberties union, resigned from the association to

APR 28 1943
Replying to a query from Ben

"I am French and very emotional," de Visdelou said in offering an explanation of his police statement. "I was very nervous then."

When the marquis was called to the stand by the judge, Higgs quickly led the witness to the night of the slaying.

De Visdelou told of a dinner party given by De Marigny July 7 at the cottage they shared. Numerous other witnesses have described the party, among them De Visdelou's close friend, Betty Roberts, who backed up part of De Marigny's own account of his activities when she testified Saturday.

Says He Went to Bed.

From the witness stand last week, De Marigny said he drove two dinner guests to their homes near Westbourne about 11:30 and returned directly to his cottage.

He said he asked the marquis if the latter wanted him to take Miss Roberts home. De Visdelou said no, and De Marigny said that he then went to bed.

He was awakened about 3 a. m. by the accused man, by the sound of De Visdelou driving away to take Miss Roberts home. The marquis returned in about 15 minutes, and De Marigny said he asked him to take his cat Grisou out of the room.

Describing the party, De Visdelou said:

"About 11:30, Miss Roberts suggested that we go upstairs because I was coughing. I took off my coat, shirt, and tie and put on a pajama top and went to bed."

A Knock on the Door.

"Miss Roberts stayed on a couch in the living room."

"About 1:30 there was a knock on the door."

"It was De Marigny."

De Visdelou was not permitted to quote from the conversation, which was held in French, nor could he tell what he told Miss Roberts in explanation.

He told of driving Miss Roberts home about 2:55 a. m.

"I went back home and parked the car in the same place, by the steps leading to my apartment," he continued. "I removed the key, and went into the kitchen of the main house for a drink."

Higgs questioned closely about the parking of the automobile, since the defense is contending that De Marigny could not have driven his own automobile on a later trip to Westbourne, Oakes' estate, without having first removed De Visdelou's car from the driveway.

Told to Remove Cat.

Almost as an after thought, De Visdelou added that while he was in the kitchen, he heard De Marigny calling to him.

"He told me to remove my cat," explained De Visdelou.

"I opened the door leading to the porch and let the cat out," De Visdelou said.

Chief Justice Daly brought out a plan of the Victoria avenue house and pointed out that the door led from the dining room to the porch.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Negro Lawyers To Be Given Posts In U.S. War Dept.

NEW YORK. — As a result of the recommendation made by the National Lawyers' Guild the War Department will accept competent Negro lawyers in the Judge Advocate General's office. This was revealed Friday when the Guild made public a letter addressed to its executive secretary by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy.

"It is planned to place a limited number of Negro judge advocates in designated service commands," Mr. McCloy wrote. "Selection of these officers will be made by the Judge Advocate General from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after successful completion of officer candidate school."

War Dep't to Have Negro Advocates

The War Department has decided to commission Negro lawyers.

This modified policy was made public through the release of a communication from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy to Martin Popper, National Executive Secretary of the National Lawyers' Guild.

The War Department's letter was in reply to a previous request of the Guild's Committee to Abolish Discrimination Against Negro Attorneys, which had urged the War Department to "adopt a policy of utilizing competent Negro lawyers, whether soldiers now in the army or civilians volunteering for service, not only as Judge Advocates in Negro divisions, but also as Judge Advocates assigned to service commands, armies, the War Department and overseas units."

The War Department in the communication by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy stated that selection of Negro officers "will be made by the Judge Advocate General from qualified officers of other arms and services, or if this source is not adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after successful completion of Officer Candidate School."

Lawyers Name Committee to Co-operate with FEPC

Assistant Director Tells Association Jim Crow in War Plants One of Major Problems

BALTIMORE — The National Bar Association formed a committee to file briefs as "interested parties" and "attorneys for a minority group" with the Fair Employment Practice Committee of democracy. Regarding the unions, Mr. Johnson pointed out that four-

The action followed a suggestion by George W. Johnson, assistant FEPC director, who cited to the association four major problems now facing FEPC.

4 Major Problems Cited

Mr. Johnson listed the problems as:

1. Whether segregation in war industries is in violation of Executive Order 8802 and its amendments;
2. What can be done when unions cited for hearings fail to show up, inasmuch as FEPC lacks subpoena powers;
3. What can be done in the dilemma when war industries tell FEPC that they want to abide by the President's Order but argue that they cannot because of closed shop agreements with unions barring colored workers or relegating them to jim-crow auxiliaries; and,
4. The decision of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren declaring that compliance with the non-discrimination clause in Executive Order 8802 was not mandatory.

Not In All U.S. Contracts

Mr. Johnson said that the President had overruled the Comptroller General's decision, but pointed out that inasmuch as the question was raised it is well to wonder about payments to war industries which still discriminate against American citizens or who negotiate contracts with the government without the non-discrimination clause.

The question of whether segregation is discriminatory or not, Mr. Johnson said, has been a concern of the FEPC for some time and he added that the body would probably welcome briefs from the association on that point.

The association passed a resolution asking that the FEPC be made permanent through legislation and that "teeth" be put into it by giving it subpoena powers and authority to enforce its directives.

Put It Up to F.D.

Earl Dickerson, former member of the body, said: "If he (the President) had the power to issue 8802 and its amendment, he has the power to do anything that is calculated to enforce it."

Both Mr. Dickerson and Maceo

Andrew J. Howard Sworn in

Washington Tribune

As Ass't U. S. Dist. Attorney

Washington, D. C. 1927 and has been practicing law since he was graduated from Howard University School of Law in 1930. He is married and is the father of four sons, two of whom are in the Armed Forces.

Those attending the ceremony were Chester Howard, son of the appointee, who is in the Navy; Perry W. Howard, Judge James Robert L. Evans, Attorney C. D. Cobb, Attorney Edmund W. Artis, Attorney Clyde C. Freeman, Attorney Conliff, William H. Armond W. Scott, U. S. Deputy Marshal Meredith Lee, Captain Curran, U. S. District Attorney George, John H. Wilson, member of the board of education; William O. Woodson, Attorney in J. H. Fichley, Joseph Sanders,

Courtroom Scene in Bahama Islands

Afro-merican
Baltimore, Md.



A view of the courtroom in the Supreme Court of the Bahama Islands at Nassau as Alfred F. Adderley takes the floor as assistant prosecutor for the Crown in the trial of Marie Alfred Fouquereaux de Marigny, who is accused of killing his wealthy father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes.

Alfred Adderley Accredited With Many Victories

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASSAU, Bahamas, B. W. I., Aug. 19—(ANP)—Speculative attention is being focused on Alfred Francis Adderley, youthful Negro barrister retained by Atty. Gen. Eric Hallinan to prosecute the famous Oakes murder trial, but the quiet contemplation is being done by uninformed Americans.

British natives, and especially fellow legal minds, know Barrister Adderley as a brilliant lawyer, gifted with flowing oratory, a quick brain, and accredited with many sensational victories at the bar.

While Americans express pleasant surprise that a Negro plays such an important part in the case against Marie Alfred Fouquereaux de Marigny, accused of the recent slaying of his wealthy father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, Britishers regard his entrance into the case as inevitable. Adderley, who gained international fame in the Forrester Scott case a few years ago, has long been considered the outstanding criminal lawyer in the islands, and one of the most distinguished in the empire.

Adderley's family before him had long been engaged in public service. His father, Wilfred, a wealthy merchant and exporter, served for 35 years in the house of assembly and was the first Negro to be decorated by the king for public service. He received the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British empire. A great-grand uncle, William Adderley, for years represented the Southern district, including Nassau, in the same legislative body.

Following in the footsteps of his elders, young Adderley won election to the assembly in 1923. When he was elevated by the king to the legislative council in 1938 he relinquished the former post. Adderley, a native of this city, was admitted to the bar of the Middle temple at London on May 14, 1919, after successively graduating from the grammar and high schools of the island, and Cambridge university. He was awarded both the bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws degrees at Cambridge, certificates higher than any other lawyer then practicing at the Nassau bar.

ed both the bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws degrees at Cambridge, certificates higher than any other lawyer then practicing at the Nassau bar.

TRUE TALENT
OF CHANCE

The test of Adderley's character came before he completed his formal education. His father suffered business reverses and was finally declared a bankrupt. As the scion of an affluent family, Adderley depended upon an allowance from his parents, but with the source of supply cut off he was faced with continuing by his own efforts, or abandoning the effort.

After using up the money his mother was able to furnish, the young student went to New York and worked as a shipping clerk until he could earn enough money to return to England and complete his training.

Adderley married the former Miss Ethel Lunn, a member of an old Nassau family. Mrs. Adderley is closely associated with the Duchess of Windsor in Red Cross work and the health clinics she has established for Negro children. They have two sons whom they are instructing to "carry on."

Youthful Negro Lawyer Is Oakes Trial Prosecutor

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NASSAU, Bahamas.

(ANP) — Speculative atten-

tion is being focused on Alfred Francis Adderley, youthful Negro barrister retained by Atty. Gen. Eric Hallinan to prosecute the famous Oakes murder trial, but the quiet contemplation is being done by uninformed Americans.

British natives, and especially fellow legal minds, know Barrister Adderley as a brilliant lawyer, gifted with flowing oratory, a quick brain, and accredited with many sensational victories at the bar.

While Americans express pleasant surprise that a Negro plays such an important part in the case against Marie Alfred Fouquereaux de Marigny, accused of the recent slaying of his wealthy father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, Britishers regard his entrance into the case as inevitable.

Adderley, who gained international fame in the Forrester Scott case a few years ago, has long been considered the outstanding criminal lawyer in the islands, and one of the most distinguished in the empire. It is said that had Defense Attorney Godfrey Higgs not been in America when the case broke there would have been a scramble over the services of the noted lawyer.

Adderley's family before him had long been engaged in public service. His father, Wilfred, a wealthy merchant and exporter, served for 35 years in the house of assembly and was the first Negro to be decorated by the king for public service. He received the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British empire. A great-grand uncle, William Adderley, for years represented the southern district, including Nassau, in the same legislative body.

Following in the footsteps of his elders, young Adderley won election to the assembly in 1923. When he was elevated by the king to the legislative council in 1938 he relinquished the former post. Of three families in the colony today with three generations of service in the legislature, Adderley's is one of them. One other is a Negro family also.

Adderley, a native of this city, was admitted to the bar of the Middle temple at London on May 14, 1919, after successively graduating from the grammar and high schools of the island, and Cambridge university. He was awarded both the bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws degrees at Cambridge, certificates higher than any other lawyer then practicing at the Nassau bar.

Adderley is married to the former Miss Ethel Lunn, a member of an old Nassau family. Mrs. Adderley is closely associated with the Duchess of Windsor in Red Cross

RICHMOND—Frederic Charles Carter, attorney, revealed this week that Lloyd Richards, candidate for clerk of the Circuit Court of Richmond, attempted to jimmie crow colored lawyers in the Supreme Court library where he is librarian.

Reveals Correspondence

The lawyer made public correspondence he had with Chief Justice Preston W. Campbell in December, 1941, on the attempt to segregate him in the Supreme Court law library.

He told Justice Campbell that while he was preparing briefs in the library, one of the assistant librarians told him that he would have to work in the southeast

Lawyer Says Circuit Court Candidate Displayed Bias

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

corner alcove.

The assistant, he said, stated that he was acting on orders of the justice of the court.

Refused to Move

Mr. Carter said that he refused to move, and the assistant summoned Mr. Richards.

The librarian, he said, yelled: "Fred, I want to see you."

He said that he did not reply or look toward Mr. Richards, and the librarian again shouted:

"Fred Carter, I want to see you in here."

He replied:

"I do not choose to come now."

Called Policeman

According to his letter to Justice Campbell, a policeman was summoned, and the officer commanded him to "get going because Mr. Richards wants to speak to you in his office."

Mr. Carter said that he told the officer that he was a member of the bar and did not have to talk with anyone unless he desired to do so, and added that he should be informed if he were under arrest.

The officer, he said, returned to talk with Mr. Richards, and later disappeared. Mr. Carter stated that he continued on his work for forty-five minutes and left to telephone police headquarters and report the conduct of the officer.

Judge Denies Order

Chief Justice Campbell and Justice Herbert B. Gregory later met a delegation including Mr. Carter, Oliver W. Hill, and J. Byron Hopkins, Jr., who represented the Old Dominion Bar Association, and discussed the matter.

Justice Campbell informed them that the court had made no Jim-crow rules and stated that no further difficulty would come up.

Butler Seeks Job

The court has Milton H. Butler as acting clerk. Mr. Butler has been a deputy for eight years and succeeded the late Walker C. Cottrell. He is a candidate for election for the full term.

Lawyers and laymen report that they always have been treated with courtesy and equal consideration in Circuit Court.

Other candidates for the office are Wilbur J. Griggs and Beverly H. Davis.

CAREER WOMAN

Defender
Chicago, Ill.



EDITH S. SAMPSON

Edith Sampson Cracked Sex Bias To Win Success

SEP 4 1943
By DETON J. BROOKS JR.

When energetic, witty, Edith S. Sampson determined to become a lawyer, she was not picking an easy career. She was a woman, which meant one strike against her. She was colored which meant another. And already she had a good position as a probation officer attached to the juvenile court.

Why leave this security? Why study hard for an uncertain future as a member of the legal profession? Ambition? Maybe! But the influence of a college professor, Dr. George W. Kirckwey, is chiefly responsible for the course her career has taken. He is the one who encouraged her and made her feel that the chance was worth taking. Edith Sampson's first ambition was to be a social worker. This was due to the influence of her Sunday school teacher of the Episcopal church in Meadville, Pa., the town in which she was born. And

as chance sometimes happens, now she is the only woman to be thing led to another. Social work so honored.

led her to meet Dr. Kirckwey and She continued her work in the because of this acquaintance she is juvenile court after finishing her today one of the most prominent law work. Judge Bicek appointed women of the legal profession.

Starts In Music

Edith Sampson never left her hometown of Meadville until after she was grown. As a child she attended the Episcopal church and because of her penchant for music she was lucky enough to be selected to study under Harvey Gane, celebrated composer of church music. Because she was smart and tractable we don't have an efficient system all of the people around the church to handle children going through became interested in her. She became the juvenile court. Naturally I was came the church organist — she interested and maybe I did spend organized youth activities — and considerably more time than my because of her abilities her Sunday job called for trying to help them school teacher encouraged her to get oriented.

Helped Children

As she said, "Most of our children don't have a chance because we don't have an efficient system to handle children going through the juvenile court. Naturally I was interested and maybe I did spend more time than my job called for trying to help them to get oriented."

Miss Sampson will never forget the first time she walked into court after graduating. Realizing that she she won a scholarship to the New York School of Social Service. After would be on her, she was extremely nervous. In fact, she was plain Columbia and it was here that she met Dr. Kirckwey for the first time, divorce case with an appearance

He was professor of criminology, before Judge Lindsay of the Superior Court, and as one might expect, social training. At the same time she was representing a man who he was dean of Columbia University was getting a divorce. As the entire courtroom looked Edith and because of her keen, at her, she walked up to the judge quick repartee asked her why she and whispered in his ear, "I'm plain didn't study law. He told her she scared and I don't expect you to story of the first colored woman to be too rough on me."

She won this case but from that time on was able to present strong come in contact. He painted a picture in court that won cases for future in which he portrayed a rosy her without the need of asking the judge not to be "rough" on her.

He felt that if she would study for As it seemed to turn out, most of this profession she had a chance to her cases have been, representing make a name for herself. men.

First Worked At "Y"

At that time Edith couldn't see Mrs. Joe Clayton. Her husband, like she had a very bright future as a prominent lawyer. In social worker. Shortly afterwards fact the house seems to ooze law she came to Chicago where she and the legal profession. With her untiring energy, she has found time worked as a secretary at the Y.W.C.A. And again she was to take part in a number of civic enterprises. She is vice president brought in contact with Mr. Kirckwey. He came west to conduct a survey of old Cook County Jail. Women.

Edith happened to be a member of his committee.

When he saw her he sadly shook his head saying, "By now with your courage, to break off from a ability, I expected you to be a traditional woman's job and try my leading criminal lawyer." His look, hands in the legal profession."

his genuine disappointment, did She is also member in a half something to Edith. She made up dozen other important community her mind to at least give it a try and national organization in which By this time she had left the "Y" she is a well-known figure.

and was working as a probation officer for the juvenile court. At easy path — she sought to mount tending John Marshall Law school the heights of professional accomplishment and her record as a lawyer is a vivid testimonial to her she struggled through four bleak outstanding success.

years, and finally in 1927, she finished. Not satisfied, she continued to do graduate work at Loyola university where she received the degree of master of laws. Up until

Wife of Lawyer

Edith happened to be a member of his committee.

When he saw her he sadly shook his head saying, "By now with your courage, to break off from a ability, I expected you to be a traditional woman's job and try my leading criminal lawyer." His look, hands in the legal profession."

his genuine disappointment, did She is also member in a half something to Edith. She made up dozen other important community her mind to at least give it a try and national organization in which By this time she had left the "Y" she is a well-known figure.

and was working as a probation officer for the juvenile court. At easy path — she sought to mount tending John Marshall Law school the heights of professional accomplishment and her record as a lawyer is a vivid testimonial to her she struggled through four bleak outstanding success.

years, and finally in 1927, she finished. Not satisfied, she continued to do graduate work at Loyola university where she received the degree of master of laws. Up until

War Department Okays Race Lawyers

Mr. McCloy wrote the executive secretary of the guild.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 — The War Department will accept competent colored lawyers in the Judge Advocate General's office, according to a letter addressed to the National Lawyers' Guild by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy. This action had been urged by the guild and Representative William L. Dawson, of Chicago. "It is planned to plan 1943 limited number of negro judge advocates in designated service com-

The purpose for which such a war as this is fought, calls for the action of forces far away from the field of battle. The best brains and the best heart of a nation, of civilian and returned soldier, are required to extract and preserve the fruits of victory. The fight of the soldier is against the foe. The task of the nation is to render service, not against the enemy, but for itself. Peace, security, prosperity must be spelled out and planned for. The ways by which they are to be achieved

or people clings to the citizens of this nation. If democracy dies, it will be because the constitution of this nation has been wasted by

When General Fremont issued an emancipation proclamation in Missouri, Washington countermanded it. When General Butler in Louisiana declared captured slaves to be regarded as contraband of war, Washington repudiated the order. The men in Washington said we can't use this war to free the slaves because the people of the North will not fight an abolition war, a war to free the slave. The draft riots in New York were partial proof of the correctness of their point of view. Only as a last resort, and as a military measure, did President Lincoln meet the challenge to free the slaves. He was personally against human slavery. But

Is it surprising that the people of China, of India, of Africa, of the West Indies wonder if they are following the right leadership—if it is worth their while to suffer and die with a nation which doesn't practice what it preaches.

As Americans, the descendants of men and women who bought our stake in this country with their blood and sweat, we want to see America, our Country, stand strong before the world. Her strength is our strength and her weakness, our weakness. If she

It is therefore our sacred taskupholds and provides for segregation in the law. Our lawyers must exhaust all the resources of the law. If our true service is to be per-

to establish fundamental equality-duty at this time is to enlist in the broken up? That is a question for back and wait for prosperous cli-

ty wherever we find it.

The pattern of inequality in practices. Whereas we must perform. We can best prosecute the fight against segregation laws and us to answer and a job for us to initiate action. The bat-

America follows the line of segregation, largely look to the church for moral fight against residential segregation is ours as much as it is that of

ation. Segregation and equality changes and to the schools for integration. We know that there is no other American group of us here to-

day, if we so chose, could get together and battle railroad discrimination out of existence. We must live of our money as well as of our brains.

Our first job, of course, is to work for the moral regeneration, through law, of America at home and now. But we must not overlook the challenging responsibility to help make a better post-war world. We must be prepared to sit in at the peace, to make our contribution in behalf of a common humanity.

You know the very agreements drawn up to insure the future peace and prosperity of the world will be drawn up in the spirit of law. These agreements will set rigid, just boundaries to the common conduct of humanity, nations as against nations, races as against races, individuals as against individuals.

What shall the new law of the new world be? The answer partly belongs to you.

The Bar Comes to Trial

THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION

has been petitioned by several prominent Negro lawyers, and their distinguished sponsors, to drop its race bars. It is degrading to the practitioners of the law to recount that they chill the spirit of the democratic process by barring the darker, qualified members of their profession. Chicago, Ill. Bee

The law in theory is characterized as being blind, save only to justice. Negro and white attorneys practice in the same courts, use the same documents and procedures. Cannot it be said of at least one profession that the white members are big enough, intelligent enough, to welcome the association of qualified Negroes?

Fortunately, within the ranks of the Chicago Bar Association are eminent men who welcome the lifting of racial bars. Such men as Federal Judges Igoe and Campbell are outstanding examples. The number of others are legion. It is a question whether enlightened influence will countervail a prejudiced majority.

There are many incentives to a union of all of the qualified lawyers in a great metropolitan area such as Chicago. The idea of black and white justice could be deleted from the minds of the populace. A more cooperative pooling of creative legal thinking would be encouraged. The law is not merely precedents and fixed procedures. The law is responsive to change as witness decisions of the Supreme Court in the last decade.

How can we insure universal justice if exemplary bodies are not themselves expressive of that ideal? There is a possi-

THE LAST

Not so long ago Charles H. Houston, veteran legal defender of the rights of Negroes, as counsel for the NAACP and in other capacities, appeared in oral argument before the Supreme Court of Alabama. Chief Justice Lucien D. Gardner remarked that this was the first time in his 29 years on the bench that a Negro had orally argued a case before the court. It will not be the last.

Mr. Houston was asking the court to put a stop to a "secret, fraudulent agreement" between the L. and N. Railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, under which his client and other Negro firemen were discriminated against in their employment solely because of their race and color. It seems to be the first legal proceeding raising questions under the principles which the FEPC passed upon in its recent public hearing of discriminations against Negro workers by railroads and unions railroad workers.

Certainly this will not be the last time these questions are raised before the courts, in Alabama and elsewhere. Negroes are studying the labor movement and are learning its way, means, and implications and possibilities. Negro labor is aroused and on the march seeking its just rights.

bility that many white lawyers would not consciously bar Negroes. They passively acquiesce in the set-up.

However, with a keener perception of the high trust imposed in the monitors of the law, they may be stirred from their passivity. No more favorable time than the present could be chosen for such action. It would be a positive pronouncement to the nation and the world that Chicago lawyers, recognizing the folly and utter unwisdom of separatism in a day when the night of ignorance should be lifted—go on record as trustees and fructifiers of the law in this city as being active protagonists of true democracy, by abolishing racial bars as a basis for membership in its ranks.

New City Judge Takes Oath of Office



SECRETARY OF STATE THOMAS CURRAN administers the oath to City Court Justice Francis E. Rivers. Looking on is Paul Lockwood, secretary to Gov. Dewey, and Justice Rivers' wife, Mrs. Lucy Ellen Rivers. The Republican and American Labor Party will back the new jurist in the November election. In the foreground, Justice Rivers is about ready for the official induction. His sister, Mrs. Marcus Wheatland, of Camden, N. J., checking the new Justice's robe.

Pursuit Of Democracy

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE-Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE recent admission of Judge James S. Watson of the Municipal Court of New York City to membership in the American Bar association is a progressive step in the struggle of Negro lawyers to gain full professional recognition. The Negro lawyer has emerged in the last decade as a powerful impresario of social action for his people and all that increases his stature before the bench and bar should be added unto him. But the American Bar association is old and rich and heavy with prestige and there is little doubt that only the demands of America's political warfare could have induced it to shatter a 31-year-old precedent.



Miss McKenzie

When Francis Rivers, former member of the New York State Legislature and at present, an assistant district attorney of New York County, filed for membership, it is alleged that there was a lot of excited talk among the big corporation lawyers. It is further stated that Mr. Rivers' action caused considerable embarrassment to Governor Dewey. The corporation lawyers are supposed to have

pointed out to him that Mr. Rivers was his "special boy." Couldn't Rivers be "handled"? Apparently, to Mr. Dewey's further chagrin, Mr. Rivers could not, which may explain the refusal of Joseph W. Henderson, newly elected president of the association, to comment upon the delayed consideration of Mr. Rivers' application. THE American Bar association is exceedingly ambitious. It would like to speak for the whole American bar. There are approximately 165,000 lawyers in the United States and the ABA has, in spite of indiscriminate acceptance of all white applicants, around 10,000 members. Anyone passing a state bar exam, including Negroes, automatically receives an application form, which carries little boxes in which the candidate must identify himself racially. Negro applications have been filed in the association's wastebasket and all the white applications approved. In this connection an amusing story is attributed to Morris Ernst, the famous New York lawyer and liberal. The ABA sent him a card soliciting his membership, which he returned with the comment that he could not join

Approval of Judge Watson
By American Bar Association
May Be Result of Pressure

RUN BY "BIGWIGS"

Of course, all of the membership in the association does not get a break. The little guys are just herded into it to form the mass base and the big guys run the show. In 1936, the ABA became federalized and established a House of Delegates. In order to swell its ranks and gain acceptance as the representative and spokesman for all American lawyers, it ruled that any organization of lawyers, a third of whose membership belonged to the ABA, was entitled to send a delegate to the House of Delegates. Thus, it picked up such local bars as the District of Columbia Bar association, which is lily-white, and the Chicago Bar association, which is not. In addition, the ABA created a number of official positions in the House of Delegates. For instance, the Attorney General is automatically a member of this body, whether he is a member of the association or not. By the same token, the president of the American Association of Law

Schools is one also.

WHEN, as a part of the Republican campaign to woo the Negro vote back into the fold, it became necessary for the ABA to change its racial policy, Judge Watson's application was hardly chosen at random for approval. Negro lawyers may be sure that their applications will be screened very carefully and only those of men and women with prestige and influence will be accepted. At best, token acceptance may be expected. I would not be impressed, therefore, by the spectacle of Negro lawyers deluging the ABA with applications for admission to its heretofore sacrosanct sessions.

LAWYERS' GUILD DESERVES GRATITUDE

The whole controversy merely reinforces my frequently expressed position that Negro lawyers really owe their professional allegiance to the National Lawyers' Guild, which always has accepted them for membership since its first convention in February, 1937. A plank in the original platform of the Guild was that it would not hold conventions in any city that did not afford equal accommodations to all the members.

SEVERAL years back, when the flag was waved at the Guild, most of the Negro members scuttled to safety and severed their connections. However, the Department of Justice has investigated the Guild and reported that it is not subversive. A large part of its membership is composed of government lawyers. Its philosophy has been militantly liberal on questions involving the rights of mi-

norities and labor. It has practiced what it preaches. Ex-Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, William H. Hastie, is a vice president of the Guild; Earl B. Dickerson and Hubert Delany serve on the executive board; Charles H. Houston, Thurgood Marshall and Earl B. Dickerson are on the editorial staff of the Guild Review. Recently a Guild delegation called on the Judge Advocate General to petition for commissions for Negro lawyers on his staff. I know of Guild members who have been working quietly for months to gain admission to membership for Negroes in the Federal Bar association. At the present time, three Negro government lawyers have pending applications. It is inconceivable that government officials who enact compliance with the laws of the land from others, should so flaunt its stated democratic principles by continued discrimination in their own association.

The Guild is having a dinner meeting this week at Washington's new Hotel Statler, at which it will present the Attorney General of Great Britain. There are over 200 Negro lawyers in Washington. In spite of the Guild's record, in spite of the fact that it guarantees courteous treatment for every one of its guests, I do not expect to see more than a handful of Negroes present.

Rivers Given Judgeship By Dewey

Chicago, Ill.—

NEW YORK — (ANP) —

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey announced Monday the appointment of Asst. Dist. Atty. Francis E. Rivers to fill a vacancy as city court judge of the county of New York.

The vacancy was created by the death three weeks ago of Judge James C. Madigan. The position, the highest judicial post held by any Negro in America, pays a salary of \$17,500 a year.

Coming as it does in the face of the recent act of the American Bar association pigeon-holeing Mr. Rivers' application for membership, the appointment by Governor Dewey is unique. In this new post Judge Rivers will try civil cases involving sums up to \$3,000.

Because the regular term ends this year, Judge Rivers who will be sworn in Thursday, Sept. 16, faces full term of 10 years.

Born on July 30, 1893, Mr. Rivers was educated in the Washington, D. C., public schools and then attended Yale university, Harvard law school and Columbia university. During World War I he served as a first lieutenant in the 367th

Opening the way for breaking down of the color bar was passage of a resolution earlier in the week of a delegation called on the Judge Advocate General to petition for commissions for Negro lawyers on his staff. I know of Guild members who have been working quietly for months to gain admission to membership for Negroes in the Federal Bar association. At the present time, three Negro government lawyers have pending applications. It is inconceivable that government officials who enact compliance with the laws of the land from others, should so flaunt its stated democratic principles by continued discrimination in their own association.

The Guild is having a dinner meeting this week at Washington's new Hotel Statler, at which it will present the Attorney General of Great Britain. There are over 200 Negro lawyers in Washington. In spite of the Guild's record, in spite of the fact that it guarantees courteous treatment for every one of its guests, I do not expect to see more than a handful of Negroes present.

Another longtime member of the Bar Association who had their applications accepted by the NAWL. Application of another Negro attorney, Francis S. Rivers, New York City, whose George Morris of Washington, D. C., brought acceptance of membership in the Association member-ship finally brought acceptance of Negroes, was still under consideration. There was a feeling among the Negroes that some Negroes should be elected the first Negroes should

Bar Association
Admits Negro
Lawyer

be admitted."

To assure that the lily white Southern lawyers on the governing board would not stand in the way of Negro lawyers, the annual gathering of the Bar Association revised its rules so that four instead of two members must vote a prospective member to bar him.

Nearly 1,400 lawyers attended the party which stymied an effort to push through a resolution which would have opposed passage of the anti-poll tax bill as unconstitutional.

The three Negro women lawyers admitted to NAWL are Edith Sampson, Sophia B. Boaz and Georgia Jones Ellis. Action came during the 44th annual meeting of the group with Atty. Daphne Roberts of Atlanta, Ga., newly-elected president of the association, presiding.

Dallas Lawyers Table Move For ABA Race Ban

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

DALLAS, Texas. — (ANP)

—A threat to abort the dem-

ocratic action of the Ameri-

can Bar association in its re-

cent annual convention in

Chicago was temporarily postponed

last week when the Dallas Bar as-

sociation voted 33 to 31 to table a

resolution asking the ABA to re-

consider its action admitting Negro

memberships. Judge James B. Wat-

son of New York is the only Negro

with ABA membership.

Opposition to the resolution, intro-

duced by W. M. Holland, voiced the

opinion that lawyers should be the

first to uphold constitutional prin-

ciples, and that the resolution was

a violation of the constitution. W. H.

Reid, speaking for its adoption,

pointed out that rescinding of the

order would not prevent Negro law-

yers from practicing. The meeting

was held in the 95th district court-

room.

Atty. Thomas G. Love, George

Clifton Edwards, U. S. Commis-

sioner John Davis, Cleo Thompson,

and Thomas Murnane spoke against

the resolution.

Holland said the ABA action was

"an affront to all southern mem-

bers" and that attendance at the

Chicago conference was below nor-

mal, inferring that the action was

steam rolled through the conven-

tion because of the small attendance.

Holland then charged that a high

Dallas county executive committee

for barring Negroes at the Demo-

cratic primaries. He said the jury

refused to do this and referred to

Texas laws permitting a political

party to select its own members.

Love asked Holland if there was

a law denying Negroes the right to

practice, and Holland replied there

was none. He said no law prevents

Negroes from joining the Methodist

and Presbyterian churches, but that

fact did not entitle them to mem-

bership in white churches, he said.

Love, however, countered with the

remarks that the resolution was an

effort to discriminate against Negro

lawyers because of their race and a

direct violation of the constitution.

He added that in times like the

present such subject should not

even be discussed.

When Holland asked Love if he

avored a mandatory injunction

forcing Dallas hotels to admit Ne-

gro guests, Love's answer was

that the meeting drowned out by the laughter and

confusion that followed.

Edwards declared that the reso-

lution was not in keeping with the

ideals all attorneys should subscribe

to, and emphasized that Negro law-

yers had a right to fairplay.

Thompson who moved to table

the resolution said that times are

too critical for the matter to be dis-

cussed further. Several votes were

taken, so close was the tally. From

10 to 15 lawyers present refused to

vote either time.

Mercer Lewis, Philadelphia attorney, and his wife are shown leaving a court room after he was sworn in as assistant district attorney last week.

The Bar Association Yields

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Courier is happy to see the American Bar Association drop the color bar and admit a distinguished jurist of color to membership.

Its action has been long due, and indeed there was never any necessity for barring Negroes from membership except as a kowtowing to the jim crow philosophy and practice of Southern whites and their imitators in other parts of the country.

The yielding of the A.B.A. comes at an opportune time, for tension between colored and white is increasing and those in high places should set an example of tolerance, courtesy and patriotism to the others.

It is to be hoped that all other national organizations and societies will follow the example of the Bar Association and lower the color bar, not because it will ease ten-



Philly's New D.A. and Wife

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

sion or help the war effort, but because it is the forerunner of tragic conflict.

This is the Negro's country just as much as it is the white man's, and as long as any man or woman is penalized because of color or "race", we have not risen above the Nazi level.

It is heartening and encouraging to see an increasing recognition of these truths among white people of any culture, intelligence and influence.

They set the pattern for good or ill.

ATTY. RIVERS GETS HIGH POST

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Highest Paid Judicial Position in U.S. Held By Member of the Race

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13 —highest paid colored judicial officer in the United States. Justice E. Dewey announced the appointment of Francis E. Rivers as a justice of the New York City Court to fill a vacancy which was created by the death of Justice Charles E. Hughes. Rivers, 50, received his education in the public schools of Washington, D. C. and attended Yale and Columbia Universities and Harvard Law School. He was a member of the Bar Association in New York City. While in the legislature he introduced bills which brought about the appointment of colored judges in New York and also had legislation enacted in that caused improvement in apartment house conditions.

Even in Brazil where complete social equality exists, individuals choose as associates, as business partners and as wives and husbands, those whom they favor.

If a white person does not wish to associate with a colored person, and vice versa, that is his business and nobody cares very much, but it is a blow at the very vitals of our civilization when business, professional, religious and cultural organizations and institution bar citizens of color because their membership might conceivably offend some prejudiced person.

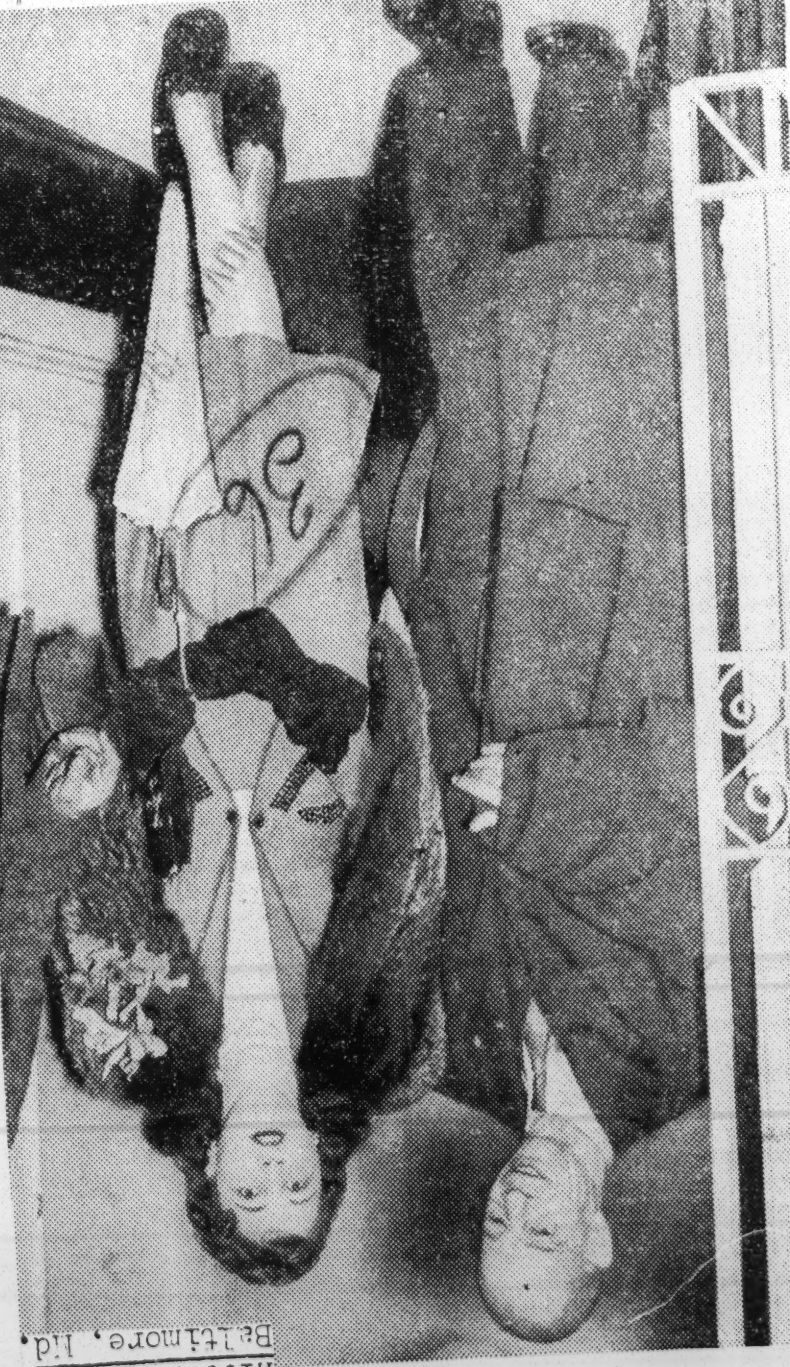
It is a dastardly policy that excludes a tenth of the population from the advantages of association with others of their social, professional and economic status, and if continued will lead to the complete alienation which

To assure that the ill white Southern lawyers on the governing board would not stand in the way of Negroes, the Bar Association gathered in the Bar Association revised its rules so that four instead of two members must vote a prospective member to bar him. Nearly 1,400 lawyers attended the party through a resolution which would have opposed passage of the anti-poll tax bill as unconstitutional. The three Negro women lawyers admitted to NAWL are Edith Sampson, Sophia B. Boaz and Georgia Jones Ellis. Action came during the 44th annual meeting of the group with Atty. Daphne Roberts of Atlanta, Ga., newly-elected president of the association, presiding.

Dallas Lawyers Table Move For ABA Race Ban

Dallas county executive committee for barring Negroes at the Democratic primaries. He said the jury refused to do this and referred to Texas laws permitting a political threat to abort the democratic action of the American party to select its own members. Love asked Holland if there was a law denying Negroes the right to join the Methodist church, but that resolution asking the ABA to re-bearship in white churches, he said. He considered its action admitting Negroes, however, countered with an membership. Judge James B. Wat-remarks that the resolution was an introduction to the resolution, intro-direct violation of the constitution. He added that in times like the opinion that lawyers should be the present such subject should not first to uphold constitutional principles even be discussed.

Edwards declared that the resolution was not in keeping with the ABA action against the Negro law-Clifton Edwards, U. S. Commissioner John Davis, Cleo Thompson, and Thomas Murnane spoke against the resolution. Holland said the ABA action was too critical for the matter to be discussed further. Several votes were cast, and that attendance at the conference was below normal, so close was the tally. From an effort to all southern members present refused to be dis-



Philly's New D.A. and Wife
ATRO-American
Baltimore, Md.

The Bar Association Yields

The Pittsburgh Courier is happy to see the American Bar Association drop the color bar and admit a distinguished jurist of color to membership. Its action has been long due, and indeed there was never any necessity for barring Negroes from membership except as a kowtowing to the Jim Crow philosophy and practice of Southern whites and their initiators in other parts of the country. The yielding of the A.B.A. comes at an opportune time, for tension between colored and white is increasing and those in high places should set an example of tolerance, courtesy and patriotism to the others. It is to be hoped that all other national organizations and societies will follow the example of the Bar Association and lower the color bar, not because it will ease tension and help the war effort, but because it is the right thing to do.

These proscriptions against colored Americans all boil down to a desire to prevent social equality which is some-how construed as a threat to the existence of American society.

There is no law and never will be a law requiring one American to marry, associate with or fraternize with any other American.

Even in Brazil where complete social equality exists, individuals choose as associates, as business partners and as wives and husbands, those whom they favor.

If a white person does not wish to associate with a colored person, and vice versa, that is his business and nobody cares very much, but it is a blow at the very vitals of our civilization when business, professional, religious and cultural organizations and institution bar citizens of color because their membership might conceivably offend some prejudiced person.

It is a dastardly policy that excludes a tenth of the population from the advantages of association with others of their social, professional and economic status, and if continued will lead to the complete alienation which

is the forerunner of tragic conflict. This is the Negro's country just as much as it is the white man's, and as long as any man or woman is penalized because of color or "race", we have not risen above the Nazi level.

It is heartening and encouraging to see an increasing recognition of these truths among white people of culture, intelligence and influence. They set the pattern for good or ill.

ATTY. RIVERS GETS HIGH POST
Defender Chicago, Ill.
Highest Paid Judicial Position in U.S.
Held By SP Member of the Race

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 13 — highest paid colored judicial Atty. Rivers thus becomes the highest paid colored judicial Atty. in the United States. Justice E. Dewey announced the appointment of received his education in the public schools of Washington, D.C. and attended Yale and Columbia Universities and 1st lieutenant, 367th Infantry, in World War I. He is the first colored lawyer to become a member of the Bar Association in New York City. While in the legislature he introduced bills which brought about the appointment of colored judges in New York and also had legislation enacted that caused improvement in apartment house conditions.

36-1943

A Famous Barrister And His Family

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.



SECOND FROM LEFT is Hon. A. F. Adderley, leading figure in the prosecution of Alfred de Marigny, who is on trial for his life as the murderer of his father-in-law, Sir Alfred Oakes. On the extreme left is Master Paul Adderley, and to the right is A. F. Adderley, and another son, Master Francis Adderley. Mr. Adderley is also a member of the Bahamas Legislative Council.

Barriers Against Lawyers Out; Negroes Admitted To Bar Assn.

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Sept. (ANP)—Reversing previous attitudes that operated against affiliation of Negro members, the nation's two top flight bar associations last week dropped racial barriers and voted memberships to four prominent lawyers.

Admitted to the National Association of Women Lawyers were Attys. Edith Sampson Clayton, Georgia Jones Ellis, and Sophia B. Boaz, all Attys. George Maurice Morris, had been created to investigate ABA president of the ABA early in the policies that barred Negro membership of Chicago. Judge James F. Watson, week expressed hope that Negroes beships. Inquiry into the association New York City municipal court allowed to affiliate with the organization was undertaken after Asst. Dist. Judge, was elected to membership before its Drake hotel de-Atty. Francis E. Rivers had made in the American Bar Association. liberations ended. He said, "There application and objected when no was a feeling among the delegates action was taken on it despite a lapse that some Negroes should be admit of several months.

Atty. Ellis is chief counsel for the Northern District Association of Colored Women, vice president of the Cool County Bar Association, "of governors, including Judge Watson, H. Lewis of Boston, the first and only director of the National Bar Association, and a member of the National Lawyers' guild. The ABA move came after a committee headed by Samuel Seabury, general, who was appointed to the post by President Taft in 1908.



People's Voice
New York, N. Y.

NEW BAR MEMBER

Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson last week gained the distinction of being the first Negro to gain admission to the American Bar Association since 1912.

Admit James S. Watson To American Bar Ass'n

Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson, Saturday, was the first Negro since 1912 to hold the honor of admission to the American Bar Association.

Sponsored by former Lieut.-Governor Charles Poletti, Watson was elected to the Association at the 66th annual meeting of the group held in Attorney Francis E. Rivers, the rejection of which brought about the controversy calling for new membership rules, would not go

Meanwhile, it looked as if the application of Assistant District According to report, Rivers' ap-

in 1939, he became the first Negro judge to be elected to the Municipal Court. He was born in Jamaica, BWI, in 1882, coming to the States in 1914.

American Bar Association Changes Policy;
Elects Judge Jas. S. Watson To Membership

Justice Watson was admitted to the New York Bar in 1914. In 1922, he was appointed Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, and

CHICAGO. — The American Bar Association, which has been under fire for the past year because of its exclusion of Negroes from membership in the organization, elected to membership on Friday, Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson, of New York City, after amending its by-laws to require four instead of two adverse votes to blackball a proposed member.

Justice Watson is the first Negro admitted to membership since 1912 and was proposed for membership by Lieut. Colonel Charles Poletti, former Governor of New York State.



Judge JAMES S. WATSON

While admitting Judge Watson, the association deferred action on the application of Assistant District Attorney Francis E. Rivers, also of New York City, whose rejection was the subject of heated discussion earlier in the year and resulted in creation of a special committee, headed by former Judge Samuel Seabury, to investigate the discrimination.

PROSECUTOR ADDERLEY PROMINENT IN TRIAL



Wide awake and alert for any arising situation in the trial of Harry Oake, Alfred F. Adderley, Count Alfred de Marigny, who is being tried at Nassau, for the death of his father-in-law, Sir legal ability.

The Count's Fate Rests With Negro Prosecutor

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

A big case in a small country always attracts unusual attention. This is true in the murder of Sir Harry Oakes, multi-millionaire of Nassau, Bahama Islands, and the trial of his daughter-in-law, Count Alfred de Marigny, on charges of having "with premeditation and malice aforethought did kill and slay" Sir Harry.

The murder of such an outstanding figure in the Caribbean or in any other section of the world would make newspaper headlines; it would also be the subject of gossip for many months. But the added interest in the Oakes-Marigny tragedy to white and colored people in the United States is that a Negro lawyer, Alfred Francis Adderley, should have been the star figure in the government's battery of prosecuting attorneys. This situation is a slap at American theories of white supremacy.

However, to the British ruling class, the people of the West Indies, Latin-America, India and other sections, either those largely populated by people of African descent or those under British colonial rule, the appearance of a black man as arresting officer, prosecuting attorney or trial judge is a matter of everyday occurrence. This is possible owing to the elastic nature of British institutions, British ideals of liberty and justice, and the principle which makes no distinction in favor of, or against race or color within the empire. Few people know or remember that the British Empire is ruled more on the class line than on the color line; and herein lies the strength of the policy of divide and rule. A few top men, regardless of race, color or creed, are remarkably free from racial prejudice. In other British territories plenty examples of Anglo-Saxon superiority and racial discrimination may be found. But in Jamaica there is no color bar. Here is one spot in the Empire where Rhodes

not allowed to practice before the high courts. He does chamber work and appears in the magistrates' courts, and whenever he appears in the Circuit or Supreme Court, he does so as a kind of assistant barristers. The barrister is said to be "instructed" by John Doe, Solicitor." Mr. Adderley is also a member of the Bahama Legislative Council. He was called to the Bar in London in 1919, having completed his legal studies in 1915, but working in a munitions factory during World War 1 between the two dates. He is married and the father of two children.

A. M. Wendell Malliet, Such selections are made only on merit — that is the most brilliant barristers and solicitors are usually employed by the government, either permanently or on special occasions when the government is determined to gain a conviction or obtain an acquittal.

Even large commercial and industrial interests in the colonies follow this principle. In Jamaica, where the two leading barristers, Norman W. Manley and J. A. G. Smith, are Negroes, the powerful United Fruit Company retained one of the two, so that in almost every case involving the great banana and shipping trust, these two Negroes opposed each other. This rule has been followed in the selection of Alfred Francis Adderley, who prosecuted de Marigny during the preliminary hearings before a magistrate, or what would amount to a Grand Jury hearing in New York. Being a brilliant barrister, fully acquainted with the details of the de Marigny case, it would have been difficult to displace Mr. Adderley if the Crown really desired a conviction in the case.

The principle of racial equality within the empire was laid down many decades ago. When in 1896, the prime ministers of Australia fought to enact laws excluding Chinese and Japanese, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies reminded the whites of Australia that they must "bear in mind the traditions of the empire, which make no distinction in favor of, or against race or color." Ella Wheeler Wilcox, noted writer; Josiah Royce, Harvard University Professor of Philosophy, and other observers, have called attention to the harmonious relations that have existed between the white and colored races in the West Indies.

Raymond Leslie Buel, former Professor of Government in Harvard University, discussed this question at length in "Opportunity" for May and June, 1931, taking Jamaica as his subject. He said: "Jamaica is selected to govern the empire; they do an excellent job and, in time, forget their native lands and peoples. Although born in India, Africa, Australia, Jamaica, or the Bahamas, they say they are 'going home,' when they plan a trip to England.

Government by remote control is government through the natives on the spot—who take their immediate orders from the English governor or representative, or Rajas in India, or Paramount Chief in Africa. There is, however, an intelligent guiding principle behind the selection of Mr. Adderley as Crown prosecutor of Count de Marigny.

Magistrate Denounces "Race Hare" Politicians

Philadelphia Tribune

The circulation of petitions against the hiring of colored persons in certain capacities by the Philadelphia Transportation Co., was denounced last night by Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, in a letter to Bernard Samuel, secretary of the PRT-Union at the PRT-Union last Wednesday. A statement made by Frank M. Coburn, secretary-treasurer of the PRT-Union at the PRT-Union last Wednesday, warned of violence that might be expected if colored persons were hired. This statement was described by Rainey as being "in itself a threat and an open invitation to riot."

The magistrate further questioned to see if that proper steps are taken, not only to stop the circulation, but to punish the persons.

36-1943

NEW PRESIDENT ... WOMEN LAWYERS



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Charles W. Anderson, left, of Louisville, Ky., who is a member of the Kentucky State Legislature, was elected 1943-44 president of the National Bar association during last weekend's session in Baltimore, Md. Attorney Anderson defeated Atty. Charles H. Houston by a 51-47 margin in the balloting. The new NBA head is shown in top photo with Atty. W. A. C. Hughes of Baltimore, newly elected vice president.

A group of feminine lawyers pore over a problem at the 18th annual NBA session in Baltimore in the bottom photo. In the group, left to right, are Attys. Ollie M. Cooper, Washington, D. C.; L. Marion Poe, Newport News, Va.; I. A. [unclear], Washington; Georgia Ellis, Chicago, [unclear] one of the NBA directors; Margaret A. Haywood and Bessie J. Chase, both of Washington. — Sterling Paige Photo.

Biddle Protests

Daily World
Jim Crow in Bar;
Atlanta, Georgia
May Quit Group

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle intends to quit the Federal Bar Association because the group has neglected to accept a Negro to membership, announced his associates. If Biddle gets out of the association, some other high-

American Bar Relents

Bee (Magazine Section)
THE recent 66th annual session of the American Bar Association was by far one of the most significant in many years. Significant principally because it evidenced enough bigness to admit and amend an aversion to having, in recent years, qualified Negro attorneys admitted to membership in the Association.

Whereas formerly it required only two negative votes of the Association's board of governors to bar or disqualify Negro applicants for membership, now it requires four. Invariably the two southern members of the board of governors would vote negatively when Negro applicants were presented for approval. The chances now for approval are very much better.

This amended move is a step closer in the direction of democratizing the association. It will permit several outstanding Negro attorneys to become members of the American Bar Association, thereby bringing Negro and white attorneys in closer relationship.

This self corrective against the former undemocratic practice of denying Negroes (with but few exceptions in past years) membership in the association is commendable indeed.

After all, save for the Church, no institution or organization should be more alert in weeding out practices of injustice than an association of lawyers. They are the guardians, fructifiers, and should be, the preservers of the law, and which law, should be rooted in the type of democratic process inherent in our Federal Constitution.

**Is No. 1
Lawyer
On Islands**

**Alfred Adderley
Is Carrying On
Family Tradition**

NASSAU, Bahamas.—(ANP)—Speculative attention is being focused on Alfred Francis Adderley youthful Negro barrister retrained by Atty. Gen. Eric Hallinan to prosecute the [unclear] Oakes

murder trial, but the quiet contemplation is being done by uninformed Americans.

British natives, and especially fellow legal minds, know Barrister Adderley as a brilliant lawyer, gifted with flowing oratory, a quick brain, and accredited with many sensational victories at the bar.

While Americans express pleasant surprise that a Negro plays such an important part in the case against Marie Alfred Fouquereaux de Marigny, accused of the recently slaying of his wealthy father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, Britishers regard his entrance into the case as inevitable.

Noted Lawyer

Adderley, who gained international fame in the Forester Scott case a few years ago, has long been considered the outstanding criminal lawyer in the islands, and one of the most distinguished in the empire. It is said that had Defense Attorney Godfrey Higgs not been in America when the case broke, there would have been a scramble over the services of the noted lawyer.

With the tradition laid down by his family, the excellence of his training and the splendid record of his public service as a back-ground, Adderley is expected to score another victory for the crown, or tax to the limit every legal resource of the opposition to free the client.

Adderley's family before him had long been engaged in public service. His father, Wilfred, a wealthy merchant and exporter, served 35 years in the house of assembly and was the first Negro to be decorated by the king for public service.

Many Awards

He received the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British empire. A great-grand uncle, William Adderley, for years represented the southern district, including Nassau, in the same legislative body.

Following in the footsteps of his elders, young Adderley won election to the assembly in 1923. When he was elevated by the king of an old Nassau family. Mrs. to the legislative council in 1938 Adderley is closely associated with he relinquished the former post, the Duchess of Windsor in Red Of three families in the colony today with three generations of service in the legislature, Adderley's children. They have two sons ley's is one of them. One other whom they are instructing to is a Negro family also.

Adderley, a native of this city,

was admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple at London on May 14, 1919, after successively graduating from the grammar and high schools of the island, and Cambridge university. He was awarded both the bachelor of arts and bachelor of laws degrees at Cambridge, certificates higher than any other lawyer then practicing at the Nassau bar.

Adderley's Character

A test of Adderley's character came before he completed his formal education. His father suffered business reverses and was finally declared a bankrupt. As the scion of an affluent family, Adderley depended upon an allowance from his parents, but with the source of supply cut off he was faced with continuing by his own efforts, or abandoning the effort.

After using up the money his mother was able to furnish, the young student went to New York and worked as a shipping clerk until he could earn enough money to return to England and complete his training.

When he was licensed to practice anywhere in the British empire, he went immediately to his island home to work among his people. He has remained here despite two attractive temptations, one in 1919 when Africa was wooing ambitious qualified Negroes, and another when America beckoned.

Forrester-Scott Case

Adderley has just won the Forrester Scott kidnaping case, the first for the Bahamas. Scott, a Philadelphia lawyer, attempted to abduct his two children who were here with his divorced wife, a Delaware Dufont, but the effort was foiled and his prosecution followed.

The stellar performance of Adderley in this case brought international fame and inducements from Chicago for him to come there to practice, but again the lawyer decided in favor of his native land.

Adderley is married to the former Miss Ethel Lunn, a member of an old Nassau family. Mrs. Adderley is closely associated with the Duchess of Windsor in Red Cross work and the health clinic she has established for Negro children. They have two sons whom they are instructing to "carry on."

1st Race Lawyer Presents

Oral Argument In Alabama

Ala.—asked the Supreme Court in oral arguments to put

(ANP)—Atty. Gen. Charles H. Houston, Jr., asked the Supreme Court to enjoin the Louisville &

Nashville railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers from enforcing a "secret, fraudulent agreement" between the carrier and the union.

Houston also asked \$50,000 damages against the Brotherhood as "damages for loss of wages, destruction of vested seniority preference rights and breach of its duty under the Railway Labor act."

According to Steel, an employee on the road's Decatur-Montgomery division, as a result of collusion between the railroad and the union, he and Negro firemen do not receive the promotional privileges which they merit.

Kansas City Call

A Notable Gain

The election of a Negro Judge Watson of New York to membership in the American Bar Association is another milestone gained past prejudice. It is a companion to the admission of a Negro by the American College of Surgeons.

These gains for democracy are a rebirth of the spirit that the bankers showed when they admitted John Mitchell of Richmond. This time, please God, it has come to stay!

Some foolish folk say there are no gains because all is not perfect. They are wrong. Progress is by units, not en masse. By the admission of Judge Watson, the lawyers took a stand for personal worth that knows neither race nor color and said so. Today that new door stands open which custom used to keep closed.

PROSECUTOR IN NASSAU TRIAL



Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)

Vested with the important job of presenting the British Crown's case against Count Alfred de Marigny, on trial at Nassau for the murder of his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oakes, is Assistant Prosecutor A. F. Adderly who made the dynamic address opening the case. Above is a snapshot of Mr. Adderly taken outside the court during an intermission, due to the ban on cameras inside. He holds a high place in legal circles of the Bahamas.

**Adderly Won
Many Famous
Cases At Bar**

Reports reaching here inform that American Negroes were pleasantly surprised and markedly interested to learn that the chief prosecutor in the famous Oakes murder trial, commanding the attention of the entire civilized world is a Negro, Alfred Francis Adderly.

His opening speech to the blue blood jury weighing evidence for and against the dashing Alfred de Marigny, accused of murdering his multi-millionaire father-in-law last July 8, has won the highest praise from professional lawyers and laymen alike as one of the most masterful ever recorded in the history of the bar.

GRADUATED FROM
CAMBRIDGE UNIV.

While Negro Americans and most of the white world are unfamiliar with the youthful barrister, he is to native Bahamians, a brilliant lawyer, gifted with flowing oratory, and accredited with many sen-

sational legal victories. Adderly first attracted international focus when he took the Forrester Kidnaping case in 1938.

Forrester, a Philadelphia lawyer, attempted to abduct his two children who were here with his divorced wife, a Delaware DuPont, but the effort was foiled and his prosecution followed.

Adderly, the son of the late Wilfred Adderly, a wealthy merchant and exporter who for 35 years served as a member of the house of assembly, and the grand nephew of the late William Adderly, who represented the southern district of the Bahamas including Nassau in the same legislature, was born here 46 years ago. He was graduated from Cambridge university and admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple at London May 14, 1919.

WORKED IN N. Y. C.

Adderly's rise in the profession in the islands has been rapid. He, like his forbears, won election to the assembly in 1923 and held the post until 1938 when the king elevated him to the legislative council. He still holds this governmental position.

Once during his career he visited America and worked as a shipping clerk in New York during a financial crisis in his family while still a law student. He earned enough money to complete his education, and lay the basis for the family recouping its former affluence.

Adderly is married to the former Miss Ethel Lunn, a member of an old Nassau family. Mrs. Adderly is closely associated with the duchess of Windsor in Red Cross work and the health clinics she has established for Negro children. They have two sons whom they are instructing to "carry on."

LADY BARRISTER APPOINTED



Margaret Bush, brilliant young school teacher.

St. Louis attorney, who has just been appointed to a position as junior attorney with the local branch of the Rural Electrification Administration. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Bush and is a graduate of the St. Louis public schools, Talladega, and Lincoln University law

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

36-1943 Appointed To Judgeship



JUDGE JAMES S. WATSON

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — paying or high ranking position in Assistant District Attorney Francis the State. The appointment is only Rivers, who has just been ap- for one year, but Mr. Rivers has inted to the 200 post of City already been nominated for a full justice by Governor Dewey. His ten-year term by the new York pointment marks the first time County Republican Executive com- Negro was given such a high mittee.

American Bar Ass'n. Ends Discrimination

Elects Judge Watson to Membership, Defers Action on Francis E. Rivers

CHICAGO — Judge James S. Watson of New York Municipal Court on Friday became the first colored person to hold membership in the American Bar Association, shattering its sixty-six year history of racial discrimination. The election of Judge Watson, whose application reportedly

on application of Mr. Rivers, the only other colored person who had applied for membership. The action of the board of governors in electing Judge Watson came as a result of liberalized rules of admission adopted earlier last week at its sixty-sixth annual session here, ending a controversy over racial discrimination in the organization that has raged since



JUDGE JAMES S. WATSON

Mr. Rivers' application was refused. The association's assembly on Friday in its final session adopted a resolution declaring that "it is the sense of this meeting that membership in the American Bar Association is not dependent on race, creed or color."

Joseph W. Henderson, newly elected president of the association, who announced the election of Judge Watson, refused to explain the action of the board in refusing to act on the application of Mr. Rivers.

Under the new membership rules, four of more of the sixteen members of the board of governors must vote against an applicant before he is rejected.

Under the old rules, only two negative votes were sufficient to bar any applicant from membership, a practice which it has been charged effectively barred colored persons from membership since two members of the board were from Southern States.

The board is composed of one representative from each of the ten Federal judicial districts and the six national officers of the association.

South Held Whip Hand

The only colored persons who ever held membership in the association previous to Judge Watson held that membership by "accident," their membership almost causing a split in the organization in 1912 when attempts were made to oust William H. Lewis, then an U.S. assistant attorney general, and two other colored members.

Women Drop Bars Too
Simultaneously with the action of the American Bar Association in dropping its color bars, similar action was taken by the National Association of Women Lawyers which voted membership to three colored women last week.

The new members of the NAWL are Edith Sampson Clayton, Georgia Jones Ellis and Sophia B. Boaz, all of Chicago. Motion for their acceptance was made during sessions held in the Knickerbocker Hotel for the drafting of a new constitution.

Bess Heptig, Chicago attorney and noted liberal, placed the resolution before the body calling for the admission of qualified lawyers in good standing with their State bar associations without regard to race or color.

Hastie, Houston, Ransom Speak At Lawyers' Meet

BALTIMORE, Md. — When the National Bar association convenes here Nov. 26-27, Dr. Charles H. Houston, Judge William H. Hastie and Dean Ransom of the Law school of Howard university will lead discussions.

Attorney Houston, who, for many years, has been a special counsel of the NAACP, will speak on "The Enforcement of Minority Rights under the Collective Bargaining Statutes." Judge Hastie will discuss "The War Department's Discriminatory Policy against the Negro in Time of War," and Dean Ransom is to discuss what effect the present World War will have upon the Negro lawyer in the post-war era. Gregory Hawkins of the local Maryland Bar Association will represent Baltimore lawyers during the discussions.

Lawyers Offer Their Service In Cases Dealing With Riots

At a conference with Chief Magistrate Henry Curran, a committee of lawyers representing the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild and the Harlem Lawyers Association offered its services to the justices presiding in the different courts in the large number of cases arising out of the recent Harlem situation. Those who attended the conference were: Martin Popper, Esq., National Executive Secretary of the National Lawyers Guild; Arthur A. Madison, Esq., President, Harlem Vice and with the added feeling of the Lawyers Association, Paul O'Dwyer, that it is the duty of lawyers to make their talents available to the defendants in emergency situations. The committee, New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild; Don-ald Crichton, Esq., of the New York State Bar Association; the City Chapter of the National Association of the City of New York would be gratified to know that every effort is being made to safeguard the interests of the colored people and Samuel Rosen, Executive Secretary of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. Judge Curran was informed that in a cooperative spirit and in an endeavor to carry forward the wise and effective leadership which Mavor LaGuardia has demonstrated

Negro Attorney Is Named To Two Bar Assoc. Committees

Henry L. Delatour, president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, has announced the appointment of Paul W. White, a member of 2 important committees, namely the Committee on Legal Aid and the Committee on Memorials. Mr. White has previously served for a number of years on the latter committee. The appointment to the Committee on Legal Aid is apparently due to recognition of his efficient service as one of its counsel and trial attorneys. He is also vice president of the Long Island Lawyers Association. Active in church and civic work in this borough, a Government Appeal Agent to the Selective Service, White holds a commission as 2nd Lieutenant.

Before Supreme Court Private Argues Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — A private in the U. S. Army will argue a case before the Supreme Court today. He is Robert Ming, formerly an attorney for the Office of Price Administration. Inducted into the Army last summer, Ming has been furloughed to appear as counsel in litigation involving Illinois election procedure. His client is Joseph E. Snowden, who sought election to the Illinois General Assembly but

American Bar Asso.

Action Is Half-Hearted

New York, N. Y.

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

When the powerful American Bar Association at its 66th annual meeting in Chicago in August elected New York's Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson, the first Negro to be so honored since 1914, it did two things, the exact opposite of each other.

1. By changing its by-laws which made the election of Mr. Justice Watson possible, it proved that even a powerful, conservative and reactionary national organization can be responsive to public opinion and public censure.

2. But when it continued to defer action on the application of Francis E. Rivers, Assistant District Attorney of New York County, the man on whose account the association got its most unfavorable publicity in April, it failed to measure up to the standards of high-minded Americanism and justify its principle of existence and service. In other words, it took action that is no higher than petty spite to ignore and "punish" a man whose membership the association should have considered it an honor to possess.

Unfortunate Side

Judge Watson and several other prominent Negro jurists and lawyers should, as a matter of right, be welcomed into the membership of the American Bar Association. But the unfortunate side of the matter is that when a national organization, regardless of its affiliation and purpose, sets itself out to discriminate against people, who share a common citizenship, on the basis of race, color or creed, it sets the pattern for smaller organizations, so-called, clubs and groups to adopt similar policies. In this manner it is established and maintained. By such procedure are the full opportunities of integration and growth denied to 15,000,000 Americans.

In its work, the American Bar Association is said to maintain a powerful lobby in Washington; it exerts great influence on Federal legislation, the appointment of Federal judges, changes in legal procedure, and other important matters affecting the several States and the nation as a whole. Thus, the exclusion of the Negro from membership in the association, denies to liberal lawyers organization, the them full opportunity to participate in and achieve those ends and services that are the goal of every reputable lawyer.

A. B. A. Bias History

Race prejudice against the Negro is not new in the A. B. A. It has been fought before, particularly in 1912, when William H. Lewis, assistant attorney general of the United States and two other Negroes were elected to membership before their racial identity had been disclosed. They were allowed to hold their cards, but not since their day has another Negro been elected up to the time of Judge Watson's election in August. And it is possible that had not the membership application of Mr. Rivers been pigeonholed by the association's board of governors, and the subsequent exposure by leading jurists and members of the New York bar, who either resigned or threatened to resign

identification of the applicant. Evidence of good faith on the part of the ABA, it was said, will be determined by the removal from the card of the question as to whether the applicant is "white," "Negro," "Indian" or of other racial origin.

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

Paul W. White Is Appointed to Bar Committees

Borough Bar Association Made Announcement Late Last Week

Announcement late last week of the appointment of Paul W. White, well-known Brooklyn attorney to two important committees was made by Henry L. Delatour, president of the Brooklyn Bar Association.

Mr. White's appointment to the Committee on Legal Aid is apparently due to recognition of his efficient service as one of its counsel and trial attorneys. He was also appointed to the Committee of Memorials.

Among his other activities, Mr. White is vice president of the Long Island Lawyers Association; is active in church and civic work in this borough. Mr. White holds a commission of Second Lieutenant and Assistant Transportation Officer of the 3rd Separate Battalion, New York Guards, as well as Government Appeal Agent of the Selective Service System.

Admitted To Bar



Scotti Mayo, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Scott Mayo of Washington, D. C., and a June graduate of the Lincoln University School of Law, recently successfully passed the Missouri bar.

Lawyers Guild Lauds Mayor's Act

Sir: In connection with recent incident in Harlem, the Harlem Lawyers Association and the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild sent the following telegram jointly to Mayor La Guardia:

"Please accept assurances of our support and endorsement of your effective and sympathetic actions in Harlem situation. Membership of New York City Chapter of National Lawyers Guild and Harlem Lawyers Association offer services in pending arrest cases arising out of last night's incident in order to demonstrate that cases will be disposed of fairly and equitably. In order to achieve effect unity suggest formation of permanent inter-racial committee."

Samuel Rosenwein, Executive Secretary New York City Chapter, National Lawyers Guild.

Arthur A. Madison, President Harlem Lawyers Association.

Missouri Bar Admits Two

St. Louis, Mo. Lincoln Grads

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Official announcement has just been made by the Missouri State Board of Legal Examiners that two additional graduates of the Lincoln university school of law have successfully passed the Missouri bar. These successful candidates are Mrs. Lula Morgan Howard and Scotti R. Mayo.

Mrs. Howard, a native of Ohio, is married and lives with her husband in St. Louis. She received her pre-legal education at Wilberforce University and Morgan College, and graduated from law school at the head of her class with an "A" average. She is a member of Iota Phi Lambda sorority.

Mr. Mayo is a native of Washington. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Scott Mayo, and the nephew of Mrs. William E. Taylor, the wife of the dean of the law school. Mayo received his pre-legal education at Ho-

To Name Negroes Judges Advocate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department will accept competent colored lawyers in the Judge Advocate General's office, according to a letter addressed to the National Lawyers Guild by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy. This action had been urged by the guild and Representative William L. Dawson, of Chicago.

"It is planned to place a limited number of Negro judge advocates in designated service commands," Mr. McCloy wrote the executive secretary of the guild.

"Selection of these officers will be made by the Judge Advocate General from qualified officers of other arms and services, or from sources adequate, by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after successful completion of Officer Candidate School."

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia BAR ASSOCIATION LIFTS RACE BARRIER

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — (ANP) — The Allegheny County-Pittsburgh Bar Association has accepted eight Negro lawyers in-

to its membership rolls, thus lifting a ban which existed since the organization's birth. White and Negro lawyers alike declared toward a stronger and better application of "the real principles of democracy."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department last week revealed its decision to place Negro Judge Advocates in designated service commands in the U. S. Army. According to a communication sent to the National Lawyers Guild and signed by John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, a limited number of Negroes will be selected by the Department to "adopt a policy of utilizing com-

qualified officers of other arms and services, and if that source is not adequate, it will be reinforced by the appointment of qualified enlisted men after successful completion of Officer Candidate School. The decision of the War Department to make use of Negro lawyers came after the National Lawyers Guild Committee to Abolish Dis-

War Department "Decides" To Use Negro Lawyers

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION HAD FEMININE CONTINGENT, TOO



Numbered among the members attending the 18th annual session of the National Bar Association in Baltimore, last week, were the above, left to right: Mesdames Emma Chase, Washington; I. A. Latcher, Chicago; Ollie Cooper, Sadie Alexander, Philadelphia; L. Marion Poe, Newport News, Va.; Mildred Alexander, Philadelphia; and Marjorie McKenzie, Washington.

The Bar Association Yields

The Pittsburgh Courier is happy to see the American Bar Association drop the color bar and admit a distinguished jurist of color to membership.

Its action has been long due, and indeed there was never any necessity for barring Negroes from membership except as a kowtowing to the jim crow philosophy and practice of Southern whites and their imitators in other parts of the country.

The yielding of the A.B.A. comes at an opportune time, for tension between colored and white is increasing and those in high places should set an example of tolerance, courtesy and patriotism to the others.

It is to be hoped that all other national organizations and societies will follow the example of the Bar Association and lower the color bar, not because it will ease tension or help the war effort, but because it is the right thing to do.

These proscriptions against colored Americans all boil down to a desire to prevent social equality which is somehow construed as a threat to the existence of American society.

There is no law and never will be a law requiring one American to marry, associate with or fraternize with any other American.

Even in Brazil where complete social equality exists, individuals choose as associates, as business partners and as wives and husbands, those whom they favor.

If a white person does not wish to associate with a colored person, and vice versa, that is his business and nobody cares very much, but it is a blow at the very vitals of our civilization when business, professional, religious and cultural organizations and institution bar citizens of

color because their membership might conceivably offend some prejudiced person.

It is a dastardly policy that excludes a tenth of the population from the advantages of association with others of their social, professional and economic status, and if continued will lead to the complete alienation which is ever the forerunner of tragic conflict.

This is the Negro's country just as much as it is the white man's, and as long as any man or woman is penalized because of color or "race", we have not risen above the Nazi level.

It is heartening and encouraging to see an increasing recognition of these truths among white people of culture, intelligence and influence.

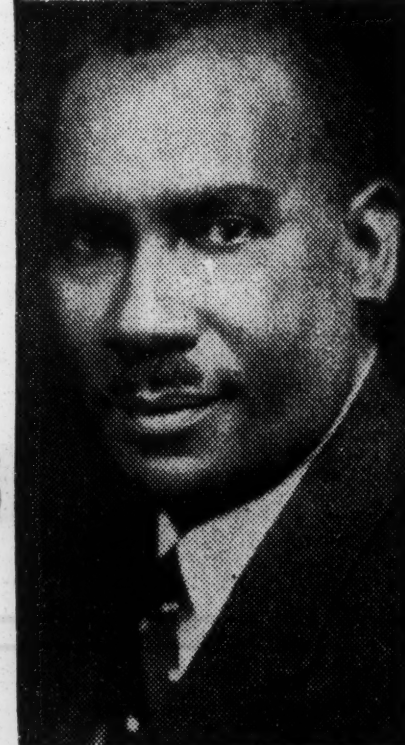
They set the pattern for good or ill.

JUDGE WATSON GETS ABA MEMBERSHIP UNDER NEW RULES

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
By JAMES EDMUND BOYACK
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Judge James S. Watson, Justice of the Municipal Court of New York, last week became the first Negro to be admitted to the American Bar association under the liberalized rules adopted earlier last week at the 66th annual meeting of the association held the close of a national cause celebre launched early last April, Judge Watson's admission mark when General Sessions Judge Jo-

A.B.A. MEMBER



Judge J. S. Watson, justice of the Municipal Court of New York City, was admitted to membership in the American Bar association at its meeting in Chicago last week, becoming the first Negro accepted by the Association.

ernors took no action on Mr. Rivers' application. Joseph Welles Henderson, newly-elected president, who announced the action of the board, refused to give any explanation for the de-American Bar association has been "for future consideration."

"However, I wish to say—and learned colleague, Judge Watson will not accept membership before the national association does not exist all the distinguished members of the bar who resigned in protest upon him than the high re-against my inadmissibility to the bar and the bench association—because I happen to be a member of the colored race of the City of New York, but by the Board of Gov-ers told The Courier.

MANY PROMINENT LAWYERS RESIGNED

Publication of Judge Goldstein's resignation resulted in an avalanche of resignations by the bar's most distinguished figures. Among them were Arthur Garfield Hays, ship national director of the American Civil Liberties union; Hon. Her- man Hoffman, president, New York County Criminal Courts Bar association; William B. Herlands, at Saratoga, N. Y., where the In-famed Negro prosecutor is resting after a year of homicide trials, which made the headlines, Mr. Rivers' admission to the association's Board of Gov-ers told The Courier.

regardless of race, color or creed." Mr. Henderson said that Judge Watson and Mr. Rivers were the only two Negroes whose applications for membership were presented to the board and that the governors would not have another opportunity to consider the application of Mr. Rivers at its next meeting, expected about a year from now. He refused further explanation.

TO INVESTIGATE RIVERS' APPLICATION

Other board members, however, admitted that further investigation of his case had been decided upon before granting or denying him membership.

Under the new membership rules adopted by the association, four or more of the 16 members of the Board of Governors must vote against an application before it is rejected. Previously, only two negative votes kept an applicant from membership, a ruling which it has been widely charged made it possible for Southern members to bar Negroes.

The board is composed of one representative from the 10 Federal judicial districts and six national officers of the association. Since two of the districts are in the South, it is obvious that Mr. Rivers' previous application for membership was denied by these representatives.

Judge Watson was born in Jamaica, B.W.I., on May 9, 1882; came to New York in 1905, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1914.

He was appointed special assistant corporation counsel of New York City in 1922, and was elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1930. He is a Democrat, and the first Negro jurist to be elected to the bench in the city.

Three Women Lawyers Admitted to NAWL

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—Almost simultaneous with entry of Judge James S. Watson, New York City municipal judge, to the American Bar association, the National Association of Women Lawyers admitted Attorneys Edith Sampson Clayton, Georgia Jones Ellis, and Sophia B. Boaz, all of Chicago.

Motion for acceptance of the Chicago women lawyers was made in Knickerbocker hotel in a session called to draft a new constitution and Attorney Bess Heptig, noted Chicago liberal, introduced a resolution before the body which provided for admission of qualified lawyers without regard to race or color. With Atty. Daphne Roberts, of Atlanta, Ga., newly elected president, presiding, the body voted unanimous passage of the resolution.

FIRST COAST WOMAN LAWYER



Attorney Martha Malone Williams is the first Negro woman to have successfully passed the California state bar. She is a June graduate from the South Western university in Los Angeles, Calif., and her name will appear on the Byron Hanna Plaque as the 1943 honor student. She plans to open her private practice in Los Angeles about the first of the year, specializing in the field of taxation. She is pictured being congratulated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme court for the State of California.—E. F. Joseph photo.

Brilliant Career Of Young OPA Lawyer Halted By War

War has temporarily halted the brilliant career of one of the nation's most promising young Negro lawyers. Young Ming, a product of the Chicago public schools and of the University of Chicago, where he is the first and only Negro to be elected to the Order of Coif, honoring the peak of successful legal careers, has crowded an unusually large number of noteworthy achievements in his

former chief of the court review

years.

Aside from heading a staff of 12 lawyers in his OPA offices, Atty. Ming directed the defense of price regulations in all cases before the U. S. Emergency Court of Appeals, and represented the price administrator in the celebrated "Big Four" packers' suits. He served as counsellor for the OPA in actions brought by Montgomery Ward, the California Warehouse company, and the Davies Warehouse company, in which case he represented the price administrator in the Supreme court as well as in the Court of Appeals.

Taught at Howard

Prior to accepting the appointment to OPA last January, Atty. Ming was a professor at Howard university. The post at Howard followed an interesting and active career in Chicago. After practicing with the law firm of Dickerson and King, from 1933 to 1937, he won assignment as an assistant attorney with the Illinois Commerce Com-



ATTY. ROBERT MING

mission. He was also appointed to Howard in 1937.

It was in the capacity of special assistant to the attorney general that young Ming represented the commission in the people's gas rate case in 1938. In addition to his many other activities, Ming has always found time to fight legal battles on behalf of his race. As a member of the advisory committee of the Washington branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and member of that organization, he has participated in practical all major cases involving civil liberties, which the N.A.A.C.P. has fought.

He is a member of the Cook County Bar association, of the National Lawyers' guild and of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

The question involved is the validity of the action of the Illinois Primary Canvassing Board in refusing to certify Mr. Snowden as the Republican candidate for the State Legislature as the result of the 1940 primary.

The regular organization candidate was murdered the day before the primary elections, and Snowden received the second highest number of votes. The dead candidate's name was placed on the ballot as a bench equivalent to election.

Snowden brought suit for damages of \$50,000. The defendants are the Governor of Illinois, the State treasurer, and the Secretary of State, were represented by William Wines, assistant attorney general of Illinois.

Ming 1st Private to Argue Case Before High Court

Former Howard Prof Gets Special Permit, Borrows Civilian Clothes to Present Case

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The only man in the armed forces ever to argue a case before the U. S. Supreme Court isclothes. Pvt. W. Robert Ming, Jr., of the Army Air Force basic training center, Greensboro, N.C., Private Ming argued before the Supreme Court last Monday the case of Joseph E. Snowden, of Chicago, who contends that he is entitled to a discharge from the military because he is a civilian.

But before he did so, he had to get written permission from the judge advocate general and also had to discard his G.I. clothes.

Basis of Case